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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU201909 Sofia BTA in English 1758 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the Argentine Parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Juan Carlos Pugliece, president of the Camera de Diputados of the National Congress.

It was noted that the visit of the Argentine parliamentarians will assist the broadening of the bilateral cooperation in different fields.

The head of the Argentine delegation expressed his excellent impression from his visit to Bulgaria. He discussed certain problems which are now being tackled in Argentina and spoke about his country's efforts to help lessen tension in Central America.

The two sides to the talks voiced concern over the current tensions in international relations and reiterated their countries' readiness to work for the salvation of peace, the halting of the arms race and the elimination of the nuclear threat looming over mankind.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MLADENOV VISIT TO BONN

Holds Talks With Genscher

AU200821 Sofia BTA in English 0710 GMT 20 May 86

["Bulgaria - F.R.G Fruitful Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Bonn, May 20 [BTA correspondent] -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who is paying a three-day visit to the F.R.G., opened official talks here yesterday with Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs.

Considering the key international issues, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher were unanimous in their assessment that the current state of affairs in the world continues to be a cause for concern and to spell danger to peace and international security due to the ongoing arms race and the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons. They reiterated their common stand that a way out can be found only in negotiations and in the the continuation of the political dialogue. The familiar substantive differences in the views of the two sides became evident in respect to the reasons which have led to this situation, as well as to the question of the practical disarmament and confidence-building steps.

The Bulgarian foreign minister set forth in detail the approach of the socialist community countries to the settlement of the global problems of international security in the conditions of the ongoing arms race. He dwelt on the coordinated foreign policy initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states aimed at removing the military threat, and he stressed the immense significance of the Soviet disarmament programme contained in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 this year. Expressing Bulgaria's full support for the Soviet proposals in the field of conventional weapons, Mr Petur Mladenov expounded the main points of the position of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks.

Touching on the chemical weapons issue, the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed the topicality of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the elimination of chemical weapons in Europe and the world, and he briefed his West German counterpart on the initiative of the Governments of Bulgaria and Romania on ridding the Balkans of this type of weapons.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that the real threat to mankind comes from the military uses of nuclear power, and in this connection he spoke in unreserved favour of the idea of a nuclear test ban and of the Soviet Union's decision, announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. He condemned the campaign of demagoguery and slanders, which was recently launched in the West in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and he noted that a number of West German media and political figures have joined it. At the same time, the Bulgarian minister laid emphasis on the dangerous character of the American Strategic Defence Initiative and voiced concern over the involvement of certain West European countries in its implementation. This, he emphasised, does not only spell danger to world peace, but also poses additional obstacles to the efforts towards disarmament, towards the prevention of outer space militarisation.

The two ministers also discussed questions concerning the Soviet-American nuclear and space arms control talks in Geneva. Despite certain differences in their assessment, they both stressed the need for progress at these negotiations.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted the great importance of the C.S.C.E. process and expressed a wish for a successful and on-schedule completion of the proceedings at the Stockholm conference. In this connection, the Bulgarian foreign minister pointed to the danger posed by the attempts of certain political forces to revise the post-war realities in Europe. He noted that these attempts are directed against the Helsinki Final Act.

In the extensive talk, which continued at the working dinner, the two ministers also considered bilateral relations. In their common view, these relations are developing steadily, without particular disputes of bilateral character.

An opinion was expressed that Bulgaria and the F.R.G. could have had more diverse cooperation if it were promoted in a brighter international atmosphere. The ministers assessed bilateral cooperation as a contribution to the development of East-West political dialogue. They discussed at length the business exchange and techno-scientific cooperation, which were assessed as useful, dynamic and mutually advantageous. They emphasised that there is a number of still untapped resources in this field and that the recently signed agreement on the reciprocal encouragement and protection of investments open up fine questions, such as the need to balance the bilateral commercial exchange, to remove certain tariffs and other barriers to Bulgarian exports, ensuing from the F.R.G. membership of the common market. They also considered the C.M.E.A.-E.E.C. relations, and stressed the need for conclusions of respective agreements between them. The Bulgarian side raised the question of certain discriminatory measures in the field of trade, the latest example of which is the common market-imposed ban on certain imports from the socialist countries, Bulgaria included.

Today Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher will continue their talks.

Holds Talks With Kohl

AU201915 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 20 (BTA corr.) -- During the second day of his official visit to the FRG, Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov continued his talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher touching on issues of the bilateral relations. The two ministers confirmed the mutual wish of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Federal Republic of Germany for the further promotion of these relations on the basis of mutually advantageous cooperation and in the spirit of trust and understanding.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher dwelled in detail on some important issues of disarmament. The two sides laid great emphasis on the necessity for the observation and strict implementation of all international agreements in this field, including the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty "Salt-2" as an important condition for progress in the continuing disarmament talks.

Mr. Petur Mladenov once again called attention to the important task of stopping all nuclear-weapon tests, with which the FRG side expressed agreement in principle.

The talks discussed the situation in different hotbeds of tension as the Middle East and the central regions of the Mediterranean, as well as the military conflict between Iran and Iraq. The expressed the common stand that urgent measures are necessary in order to avert a direct military conflict of Israel with Syria, to normalize the situation in Lebanon and to settle the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Petur Mlanov expressed the stand of the Bulgarian Government, that this problem is in the basis of the Middle-East crisis and that without its resolution it is impossible to stabilize the situation in the region.

The Bulgarian foreign minister dwelled in detail on the proposals to establish nuclear-free zones in Europe and recollected his country's efforts at implementing Mr Todor's Zhivkov's idea to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The West German minister showed great interest in the Bulgarian Government's concrete proposals directed at the establishment of durable and mutually beneficial cooperation with the neighboring Balkan states and the proposal on the signing of bilateral agreements including a code of good neighborly relations.

Talking about the future of political detente in Europe and worldwide, the two ministers noted the great significance of the Stockholm conference and the Vienna meeting, to be opened this November within the framework of the European security and cooperation talks.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher supported the socialist countries' proposal according to which the Vienna meeting is to be opened by the foreign ministers of the participating states.

The talks showed the willingness of the two countries to develop the bilateral cooperation as a contribution to the strengthening of trust and security in international relations.

Later on Mr Petur Mladenov was received by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl with whom he exchanged views on a broad range of issues. Both sides were unanimous in the view that the relations between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. are developing well to the benefit of both countries. The two politicians noted the significance of the bilateral political dialogue and Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that this dialogue is being carried out within the framework of the East-West dialogue and must assist the efforts aimed at seeking ways to overcome the difficulties in the current extremely dangerous international situation.

The two sides to the talks emphasised upon the significance of the equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in the fields of trade, industrial cooperation, science and technology.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stated that the policy of discriminatory measures in the economic relations which has been pursued by certain Western countries is incompatible with the strive for equal and mutually benefitical cooperation. The latest example in this respect is the ban imposed by the E.E.C. commission on the imports of certain food products from some socialist states, occasioned by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The Bulgarian foreign minister and the federal chancellor held a sincere exchange of views on the reasons for the acceleration of the arms race.

The Bulgarian foreign minister made a well-grounded presentation of the stand of the Bulgarian Government on the global issues of war and peace. He provided arguments in support of the realistic and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community for disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere and for the setting up of a reliable system of international security and cooperation. He stressed the great importance of the Soviet proposal for a summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan for achieving an agreement for stopping all nuclear-weapon tests. He praised the continutation of the unilateral moratorium of the USSR on nuclear-weapon tests.

In a categorical way Mr. Petur Mladenov set forth the negative stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative and characterized it not only as an enormous threat to peace but also as an obstacle to achieving real steps towards disarmament on earth.

FURTHER REACTION TO FRG 'REVANCHIST' MEETING

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD201719 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement on the revanchist manifestations which have recently taken place in the Federal Republic of Germany. The statement says that this year's Pentecost feast in the FRG was marked by meetings of a number of revanchist organizations, at which the postwar set-up in Europe was called into question. One of these was the 37th assembly of the Sudetan German Landsmannschaft which took place from 16 to 18 May this year in Munich. These revanchist gatherings regularly issue attacks against Czechoslovak territorial integrity and our social system. For the first time this gathering was attended by -- in addition to a number of members of the political circles of that state, including Prime Minister of Bavaria Franz-Josef Strauss, and members of the Bundestag and Federal Government -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stresses that demonstrations of revanchism are particularly dangerous in connection with the tense international situation, which is the result of the continuing aggressive policy of American imperialism and of extremist NATO circles. A feature of this situation is the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in the FRG and in certain other West European countries, the involvement of West German and West European potential in the American program for the militarization of space and for complementing this program with the European version of 'star wars,' and preparations for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons in Europe. All this is aimed at disrupting the military strategic balance, undermining international security, and thwarting efforts for disarmament and detente, says the Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement. Revanchists in the FRG undoubtedly consider this tense international situation as particularly expedient for their aims. Through their activity, they are contributing to its further deterioration, in the framework of their attempts to revise the postwar situation in Europe. This was also shown by the events of the 37th assembly of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft, at which outrageous attacks with *a* new intensity were heard against the results of the Potsdam Conference, the principles of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and against the bilateral treaties concluded between sovereign states.

Once again the claim was repeated about the alleged "unresolved nature" of the German and Sudeten German question, and this time by a federal minister in person, notes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Once again at the assembly, completely unjustified claims were made on Czechoslovak border territories. Even though these are only pious hopes, given the current balance of power in the world arena and given Czechoslovakia's firm bonds of alliance the fact cannot be overlooked that revanchism, combined with militarism and militant anticommunism, was the tool that began the World War II. The activization of these forces, with the full support of the official Government of the FRG, therefore concerns everyone who appreciates peace on our continent.

The Declaration goes on to say that Jaromir Johanes, deputy foreign minister, commissioned by the Czechoslovak Administration, conveyed, as early as 7 May 1986 to the FRG ambassador in Prague, Werner Schastman, an emphatic protest against the convening and the agenda of 37th Sudeten German rally in Munich and in particular against the support it receives in high official places of the Federal Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that the official support for the 37th Sudeten German rally contradicts the spirit of the 1973 treaty between Czechoslovakia and the FRG and the 1978 joint declaration. These documents underline harmonious coexistence and the firm will of both parties to end forever the woeful past in their relations and stresses the inviolability of the common border, now and in the future, that was declared by both sides. They also said that Czechoslovakia and the FRG had no territorial demands against each other and would not make future demands either.

The declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs goes on to say that although Chancellor Kohl spoke at the rally about the inviolability of borders in Europe, this statement was impaired by his other remarks made supporting the demands of the people who called for territorial and social revenge.

The revanchist character of this year's rally was shown also by the fact that the so-called European "Karl Prize" was bestowed on a separatist emigre organization "World Congress of Slavs." This insignificant organization and the prize -- the holder of which was, for example, Otto Habsburg or a fascist general, (Leprchala) -- do not matter, but our state is concerned about the fact that the convening of revanchist, emigre, and separatist organizations contaminates the atmosphere of cooperation and creates dangerous trends, which on a number of occasions have had tragic consequences for Europe. Activity like this is not in harmony with the spirit of our times, which requires the concentration of all efforts of nations and governments under a common European umbrella to halt the outstandingly dangerous accumulation of weapon arsenals on the European Continent and to switch to disarmament and the building of good-neighborly relations and constructive cooperation between all European states and in the whole world.

Czechoslovakia has expressed on many occasions its sincere interest in good-neighborly relations with the FRG based on the treaty between the two countries and the joint declaration in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, deepening dialogue and mutual cooperation, and in harmony with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, says the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The interests of peace and security in Europe and in the world also require that responsible officials in the FRG act in the same way and halt everything that disturbs the effort to create lasting peaceful relations between states and nations, concludes the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CSSR.

Press Commentaries

LD200855 Prague CTK in English 0705 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- The presence of Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the Sudeten German meeting in Munich and the speech he delivered there had a clear political significance concerning also relations between the FRG and Czechoslovakia, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The chancellor called for Czechoslovakia's understanding and cooperation. "Nobody needs to appeal for our good will. Our attitude to the people of the other German state -- the German Democratic Republic -- proves that the Czechoslovak people have no other desire but to develop relations of mutually beneficial cooperation with their neighbours in the spirit of mutual understanding."

West German officials have recently liked to be seen at meetings of various landsmannschaften skilled in making revanchist demands in flowery rhetorics about peace, justice, reconciliation and cooperation between nations.

"They speak about the 'right to the homeland' and 'self-determination' and only the most thick-skinned speak outright about the 'return of territories lost in the east', thus making it clear that their concern is revision of the results of the Second World War, a change of frontiers, and casting doubt on the post-war order in Europe. The Munich meeting of Sudeten Germans testified to this again," RUDE PRAVO said.

The Slovak daily PRAVDA also denounced the meeting and Helmut Kohl's presence at it, and stressed that "Czechoslovakia is interested in good neighbourly relations with the FRG and a dialogue based on the 1973 Treaty on Mutual Relations, the Joint Declaration of 1978 and the Helsinki Final Act. Such revanchist meetings...poison neighbourly relations as well as the international atmosphere and prospects for peaceful cooperation."

COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVITY ISSUES REPORT

LD202225 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The commission which is supervising and analyzing the measurement of radioactivity in all spheres of the environment -- in water and in foodstuffs -- has issued a report on the development of the radiation situation on Czechoslovak territory.

The report shows that throughout the period of increased presence of radioactive substances, all foodstuffs supplied to the retail network, including milk and dairy products, were found to be acceptable. No significant contamination of water occurred. The level of contamination by iodine 131 in milk supplied the population did not exceed the limit set by our public health authorities as safe for consumption of this foodstuff.

It has not been necessary to introduce restrictions on the consumption of milk, and the only measures carried out were precautionary ones relating to methods of feeding cattle.

On the basis of the overall results of the measurements, it can be stated that the temporary increase in the level of contamination was many times lower than the level which would represent a threat to health, even if such a level persisted. The levels recommended by the International Radiological Protection Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those requiring protective measures to be taken were not exceeded and, it appears, they won't be. From the health point of view, it has not been necessary in Czechoslovakia to take steps which would affect the normal daily life and requirements of the people.

PEOPLE 'TAKEN IN' BY PROPGANDA ON CHERNOBYL

AU201323 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 16 May 86 p 2

[Jan Taborsky commentary in the "Our Note" column: "They Were Taken In"]

[Text] Western propaganda leaves no opportunity unused in trying to muddy the waters in our country. This is also the case in connection with the Chernobyl events. Western propaganda is striving to create the impression that the socialist society's care for people's health is not one of its primary tasks; it wants to evoke distrust in the adopted measures. There are even people who are taken in by this, instead of having faith in our institutions and experts. Thus it was that the rumor spread about the high radioactivity of foodstuffs, as did the nonsense that all alarm systems that evaluate radioactivity started resounding at once, and also the "reliable" recipes for protection. It is a question of time when such people will wake up.

Perhaps now, in an atmosphere of normal, calm life and work, they have become convinced that they had been victims of a dirty game directed against them. Proof of this is provided by serious scientific working places in the West, which are reporting that radioactivity levels over Europe have been far below the danger limit for this entire period; and even by certain realistically thinking Western politicans, such as Britain Minister Howe, who warned against abusing the accident for escalating anti-Soviet propaganda.

EEC FOOD BAN DETRIMENTAL TO RELATIONS WITH CEMA

AU201312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 86 p 7

[Ladislav Alster commentary in the "Notes" column: "Muddying the Waters Continuously"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the EEC member-countries agreed on Monday [12 May] to ban imports of fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, milk, and other so-called fresh foodstuffs from the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The ban went into effect immediately (although it was practically implemented in certain EEC countries even before that). It is to be provisionally valid up to the end of May, when the situation is to be "reassessed." Let us add that it took several days to achieve the necessary unanimity of the decision, since Italy was against the ban for quite time.

This action is linked with the campaign of lies against the socialist countries, which already began at the meeting of leading representatives of the seven capitalist countries in Tokyo.

The ban mentioned above is explained by the concern for protecting the health of citizens in the EEC countries. But this is merely camouflage, and the ministers know this very well. For, in fact, the issue was not any "danger of radiation" -- which existed neither for the population of the Western countries nor for the people in Eastern Europe. In reality the primary concern was to introduce a new economic discrimination, aimed at harming the socialist countries (for instance, Poland announced that in May alone it will suffer a loss of $35 million) and at making room on the food markets for the domestic competition. It is no coincidence that food prices in certain EEC countries are currently rising. Naturally, a political decision also stood in the background; it was aimed at continuing the denigration of the socialist countries and at distracting attention from what are really the weightiest issues of international politics, namely, the easing of tension and the efforts to achieve gradual nuclear disarmament.

The EEC's discriminatory decision will undoubtedly not benefit CEMA-EEC relations, which have recently been developing rather favorably.

INDRA CONGRATULATES NEW SFRY ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD162345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, congratulated Ivo Vrandecic on his election to the office of President of the SFRY Assembly.

CANDIDATES' ACTIVITIES IN PREELECTION CAMPAIGN

Kempny Speaks at Farm

LD071806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[By correspondent Jan Kliment]

[Excerpt] The festively decorated Ostresany Club of the "Mir" cooperative farm based at Hostovice, which is one of the leading agricultural enterprises in this district, was filled to capacity this afternoon. Cooperative farmworkers, members of this leading agricultural enterprise, and chairmen of cooperative farms and party organizations in agricultural enterprises welcomed Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, who is a candidate for the Czech National Council and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly for Pardubice District.

In an informal communal meeting, Comrade Kempny praised the changes that had occurred recently in Pardubice District. He noted that implementing the election program, and not only here in Ostresany, means winning the trust of the people and their initiative and inclination to take an active part in the development of society. The will and efforts of the people to help in pursuit of the common cause are irreplaceable, but they require good organizational work by functionaries and deputies on national committees.

Speaking about the new tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Kempny said the following:

[Begin recording] We have to realize that we have great responsibilities whether we are chairmen of a cooperative, party organization, national committee, or whatever. In other words, the issue of management and managerial work is taking on a new form. This was clearly mentioned at the congress, and I just want to stress that the basis of all our management is the principle of democratic centralism. In its applied form, this means that we are managing our economy almost everywhere on the principle of the plan, that the plan is the basic document, and in addition that in the interests of the plan everything must be done to ensure that we safeguard democratic centralism, that is, that we win the support of our working people for fulfillment of the plan.

What we are talking about is management on the principles of socialist economy. We reject any theories about market forces or the market economy. Our basis is the plan, but at the same time we must not undervalue the role of incentive in economic stimulation.

Now I would like to say one or two words about plan fulfillment for the first 3 months: The general state of affairs is that the plan by and large is being fulfilled, but more than 20 percent of the enterprises are not fulfilling the plan -- that means 80 percent of the enterprises are exceeding their plans but there are others that are not. Plan fulfillment is very uneven, and the plan is being fulfilled and overfulfilled, in quantitative terms, with much higher consumption of materials than planned. In other words, extensive forms of development are still going on, and we are not managing to shift the economy from extensive to intensive forms of management.

Another thing that is causing us great concern is the fact that serious discrepancies are occurring in production in relation to planned use. This is concentrated primarily in industry. Let me take the example of industry: The thing is that we are planning three or four basic spheres of use: We are planning production for export, for the internal market, for investment, and for cooperation in final production which is recouped by us and reinvested in the first three basic spheres. What do the results of the first quarter show us? They show us that stocks of unsold goods have increased by KCS 6.8 billion. For comparison, the annual growth in national income is in the region of KCS 18-20 billion. I say this to help us understand that the figure of KCS 6.8 billion is quite considerable. Although we have increased stocks of unsold goods by this amount, this has not had any marked favorable effect on the internal market -- it has not helped us to fulfill the export plan. We still have great problems in supplier-consumer relations, because things are being produced which are useless. We are simply continuing to produce what we have always produced before in the same old way, regardless of what was said before, during, and after the congress.

As far as agriculture is concerned, tasks here are generally being fulfilled and overfulfilled. We can't say any more than that because this always depends on the harvest. On the statewide, Czechoslovak-wide level, as stated by the congress, we must break down the tasks for individual districts and for individual enterprises; at the same time, in addition to the planned tasks that stem from the statewide plan, we must seek forms and ways of doing just that little bit extra, of doing various things under the self-help scheme, in the Z-campaign [citizens' self-help], and through publically beneficial work which is extremely important and which has helped us in recent years to solve a whole series of problems which we weren't able to deal with, for example, under the provisions of the plan, that is to say, through the election programs.

As far as candidates go, we can elect the best of the best. But if they do not have support in their daily work from those who elected them, then they won't get anywhere. [end recording]

After the speech by Comrade Kempny, some of the participants at the meeting asked to speak. They spoke about their plans for the coming period.

Jakes on Economy, Social Policy

LD072141 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 7 (CTK) -- The implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in the sphere of economy was dealt with at today's pre-election meeting at Kladno, near Prague, by member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes.

The fulfillment of these conclusions requires the instensification of the national economy, higher productivity of labour and higher quality achieved on the basis on scientific and technical development and better management, as well as better exploitation of the possibilities arising from integration in the scientific and technical productive potential of the CMEA countries, especially the Soviet Union, he said.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan period Czechoslovakia must reduce substantially the raw material and energy consumption. A significant structural change in this sphere will be an increase of the share of gas in the country's fuel and energy network.

Milos Jakes further spoke of the social policy and the growth of the living standard of the people.

He also stressed the need to place high demands on work done, as well as to raise personal responsibility, to assess critically the achieved results, to strengthen discipline and order at work. Great attention must be paid to improving material incentive, to overcome egalitarianism and to the implementation of the principle of remuneration according to work done.

Speaking of the international situation, Milos Jakes stressed the interest of the Czechoslovak people in strengthening peace in the world. In this connection he recalled the Soviet peace proposals which are in sharp contrast with the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism.

Socialism, peace and progress are inseparable in Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. In this respect the elections to the legislative bodies will be an expression of the determination to contribute to strengthening the world peace forces, he said.

Jakes Attends Election Meeting

LD151630 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee yesterday attended an election meeting in Kladno. Comrade Jakes, who is a candidate for election to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, spoke about future changes in the town, and about the need to improve the work of the national committees. He recalled the general strategic policy for the further development of our socialist society, which was set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and stressed the need for even better work by the elected bodies and organizations and to raise the standard of work of everyone involved.

Fojtik Addresses Kolin Voters

LD122310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee met his electors today at a preelection rally of the working people of Kolin. He introduced himself as a candidate for the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly.

He said that the preelection campaign is an opportunity to assess the results achieved in the past, and at the same time to encourage wide groups of the population toward the implementation of the 17th party congress program.

The line of acceleration of social economic development adopted at the congress, after the consistent intensification of the national economy and faster utilization of science and technology in production practice, requires also to mobilize the might of all working people. The further development of our cities and villages -- the aims of which are anchored in the election programs of the National Front -- will depend on the way in which all organizations of the National Front, national committees, citizens, and young people become involved in their implementation.

In this connection Comrade Jan Fojtik pointed to the need to improve the operation of the entire political system through which citizens take part in the management and adminstration of society.

Fojtik at Podebrady Meeting

LD152341 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Prague May 15 (CTK) -- A pre-election meeting in Podebrady (Central Bohemia) was addressed by Presidium alternate member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik who concentrated on questions of the present complex international situation.

He recalled the significant peace initiatives of the Soviet Union based on effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe and ensure peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. He pointed out that the United States and its allies not only took a negative stand on these initiatives but also began to step up various provocative actions sharpening tension and span a new round of the arms race. It is alarming that this policy has full support of the widely spread propaganda machinery serving the reactionary forces of imperialism, the U.S. military-industrial complex and arms concerns of other imperialist states.

The psychological war launched by imperialists against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is very dangerous and must be in no case underestimated, Jan Fojtik said and added that its aim is to spread misinformation in the interest of militarist forces of imperialism, veil their war preparations and manipulate the world public in the spirit of anti-Sovietism. In this connection Jan Fojtik recalled the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant stating that before learning what really happened the West launched literally an anti-Soviet chase. The case of Chernobyl again confirms how much it is important to overcome the thinking and practices of international policy from the times of cold war and to pursue the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems as continuously proposed by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community associated in the Warsaw Treaty, Jan Fojtik said.

Haman Speaks in Ostrava

LD122238 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Shortly before this newscast began, Comrade Josef Haman started his address at a preelection meeting in Ostrava today. He stressed that since the 16th congress and in the whole 15-year period, we achieved significant positive results in the socioeconomic development of our society despite the fact that we had to react in many directions to the new internal and international situation. It is important that we gradually adapt our economy to the new situation, while keeping it free of fluctuations and crisis, and that our economy has been able to develop in considerably more demanding conditions. On this basis, the high living standard has been preserved and perfected and the population's social certainties have been further strengthened. Comrade Haman also said that despite this positive assessment we have to overcome more effectively and resolutely the existing shortcomings and to assert the need to solve tasks.

Korcak Attends Brno Rally

LD122246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, introduced himself in Brno this afternoon at a preelection rally of the working people of Agrozet Zetor enterprise as a candidate for the Chamber of People of the Federal Assembly and for the Czech National Council.

He said in his speech that he is glad to be the candidate for Brno where he worked for 21 years in Zbrojovka and in the regional party committee. He spoke about the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's foundation, the program of which is to fight for better satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people which leads the construction of a socialist society.

When he spoke about the conclusions of 17th party congress he emphasized the tasks of Czechoslovak machine-building industry that must be fulfilled through intensified production, improved labor productivity, efficiency, and modernized machinery.

He spoke about ever greater competition on foreign markets where quality is increasingly the important criterion. In this connection he pointed to the contribution of the CEMA countries to the advancement of our economy.

He doveted attention to the results and new tasks in agriculture, the building industry, and care for the environment. He praised the efforts of the national economy to improve the look of towns and villages, and the contribution of the working people to improving their environment by voluntary work that would continue to have an important role in the implementation of the National Front's election programs.

Comrade Josef Korcak said in conclusion that the courageous plans could be implemented only in peace, trusting our own strength, the strength of our allies, and the peaceful forces of the whole world.

Horeni Meets Voters in Litvinov

LD122301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Zdenek Horeni, candidate of the National Front for the Federal Assembly, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member, and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO met his electors in Litvinov today.

At the meeting with the working people of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship chemical enterprise in Litvinov, he said that the platform that candidates offer their electors was set out by the 17th party congress and adopted as the program of the entire society by all National Front parties and organizations.

He went on to say that the election platforms express a serious attitude to the people, society, and every individual citizen.

He described as the main conditions for the fulfillment of our aims the intensification of the national economy, improvement of labor productivity by scientific-technical progress, better management, and improving the quality of production.

Lenart Speaks in Bratislava

LD122230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who is a candidate for deputy to the Chamber of People of the Federal Assembly and a deputy to the Slovak National Council, met his electorate today at a preelection meeting in the Bratislava-3 constituency.

In his address he stressed the fact that the vote for the National Front candidates will also be a vote for the fulfillment of the challenging program set by the 17th party congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan: to perfect the quality of people's living standard. This is a program to further deepen the socialist democracy, a program of peace, alliance, and friendship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states.

When speaking about the tasks proceeding from the conclusions of the congress for Slovakia's economy he recalled the requirement for the intensification of the national economy, above all, through the accelerated utilization of the results of scientific-technical development, an improvement of the quality of production, and the broader linking of the production, research, and development base with socialist economic integration.

Lenart at Military Academy

LD152352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited today -- as a part of preelection campaign -- the Klement Gottwald Military-Political Academy in Bratislava. In a debate with the staff and the students he spoke about the topical issues of the current home and world situation.

Havlin Speaks at Rally

LD132317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke today at an election rally of citizens of Domazlice and of workers of the biggest factories in that district. As candidate for election to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly for Domazlice constituency, he recalled the conclusions of the 17th party congress, and stressed that it is not enough merely to endorse these conclusions -- each of us must play our role in putting them into effect. At the same time he pointed out the need to speed up scientific and technical progress and to improve the methods and levers of management.

Josef Havlin wound up his election speech by emphasizing that the challenge posed by the tasks set out at the party congress must be matched by the caliber and character of the people who organize work in every sector, but also in the representative bodies and public organizations.

Kucera Meets Melnik Students

LD152348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, who is a candidate for election to the Chamber of the People, met students of secondary schools in Melnik today at an election meeting. In a speech to the town's youngest voters, he noted that the elections are an important opportunity for citizens to express their view on the program for the further comprehensive development of our society as set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. This program has also been taken to heart by the other parties and public organizations of the National Front, he stated. The precondition for the successful implementation of this program, added Bohuslav Kucera, is a calm and peaceful life for our people and therefore it is necessary to fight for peace.

Kabrhelova on Women's Position

LD151705 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, took part in Jablonec and Nisou today in the district preelection women's assembly as candidate for the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly.

In her speech she analyzed the position of women in socialist Czechoslovakia. She said that the policy of the CPCZ in relation to women has always aimed at widening the equal rights of women and creating ever more favorable conditions for the overall development of their personality. She quoted the example of representatives bodies to show how the contribution of women to the deepening of socialist democracy and to the management of public affairs is growing. She said, however, that in spite of all achievement with regard to the position of women in the socialist society, the process of providing equal rights for women has still not been completed.

Hoffmann Meets Plzen Voters

LD152346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who is a candidate for election to the Chamber of the (?people) of the Federal Assembly met with voters today at a preelection meeting with citizens and workers of Plzen. In his speech he emphasized that the account with which we go to elections to representative bodies at all levels represents a reliable base for plans and resolutions set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. As he went on to say, the positive results which secure firm existential and social certainties for our citizens must not be an excuse for self-satisfaction. He stressed the policy of the party, comprehensible to all workers, and its tireless efforts to achieve the decisive strength of social progress, the self-sacrificing work of the people, which has played a part in the realization of [words indistinct].

In this connection he also emphasized the importance of deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He expressed the conviction that the workers will understand the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, that they will play an active part in its realization, and will make a concrete contribution to the joint goal.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann at the close of the speech underscored yesterday's speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television which once again showed how Soviet Communists responsibly approach the securing of all vital measures to protect health, life and the future of the people of the Soviet Union and all other countries on our planet.

Pitra Speaks in Pelhrimov

LD152344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met with the electors of the district and town of Pelhrimov, for which district he is a candidate for the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly.

In his speech he emphasized the close connection between the conclusions of the 17th congress of the party and the new election programs. He said that the activity of the national committees and the National Front must contribute to [words indistinct] and the demands of the day, part of which is above all development of the economy by way of intensification. The latter begins with the speedier use of the findings of science and technology and ends with every individual, in the sense of his honest work, discipline, and order. We still often find examples, Comrade Frantisek Pitra continued, where people search for a way of avoiding the fulfillment of their duties. This is possible because of an insufficiently critical view of the collective in which they work. It is still valid, he stated, that the fulfillment of the aims of the social economic development of society is being slowed down by our own [word indistinct].

Strougal Addresses Prague Voters

LD152239 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1930 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] A public preelection meeting was held at Slovansky Ostrov in Prague today. Electors from the first borough of Prague one met Lubomir Strougal and other candidates to representative bodies. Also present was Comrade Antonin Kapek.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal spoke about issues of the further development of Prague, especially about reconstruction and modernization of its historical central part. He noted that it is now time to return this jewel -- admired by our people and also by foreigners -- to Prague and to the whole Republic. He said that all regions of our homeland must make a more significant contribution to the reconstruction of the center of Prague in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and later.

In the next part of his speech Comrade Strougal spoke about the implementation of the conclusions of 17th CPCZ Congress with regard to the tasks of the national committees and the expansion of socialist democracy, increasing the involvement of citizens in management, and the further advancement of society. In this connection he also pointed to the intentions linked with speeding social and economic advancement, intensification of production, and improvement of planning and management of the national economy.

In conclusion Comrade Strougal on behalf of the candidates for the Federal Assembly, expressed thanks for the trust placed in them.

In the next part of the meeting the candidates answered numerous questions about working and living conditions of people living in the first borough of Prague.

Herman Discusses Production

LD180801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, leading secretary of the South Moravian regional committee of the party, who is a candidate for election to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, spoke today at a preelection meeting in the Zbrojovka Brno enterprise. He stated that it has been established in the Eighth 5-Year Plan national income is to rise by a minimum of 3 and 1/2 percent, and that this can only be achieved by speeding up the implementation of the new results of science and technology in actual practice.

It is necessary to concentrate on saving materials, metals, and energy, to make more effective use of production for foreign markets, to improve the use made of existing production capabilities and basic resources, to improve management, and to more consistently implement the principle of just remuneration, he said. Vladimir Herman emphasized that by securing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will create further prerequisites for an even fuller and more content life for citizens. For this we need lasting peace, however, for which we must struggle daily, he concluded.

Janak Visits Trnava Enterprise

LD171129 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon, Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and leading secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee, introduced himself to his voters at the preelection meeting in the Enterprise Club of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of the Trnava car-producing enterprise. He is a candidate for the House of the People of the Federal Assembly for Trnava.

Comrade Ignac Janak said that the Trnava District is very important for the development of the entire West Slovak region. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the Trnava District will be one of the crucial industrial and agricultural centers of the region. He stressed the importance of fulfilling the tasks of the Trnava car enterprise in the production of Tatra trucks, used in agriculture, and in the innovation of the Skoda 1203 utility cars. He also expressed his regret that in April the financial deficit of the enterprise grew in almost every indice. This was caused by unsettled customer relations concerning supplies and also by internal problems at the enterprise that must be tackled immediately. Comrade Janak went on to say that future deputies of the national committees in the town and the district -- some of the workers of the Trnava car enterprise are among them -- can expect more complicated work in meeting the demands of the people regarding the expansion of services; housing maintenance -- only 16 apartments were modernized during the past period, although 54 were planned; improving the quality of shops; and with everything that is immediately linked to the daily life and needs of the people.

Hruskovic at Zilina Meeting

LD171107 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] A preelection meeting of working and young people was held in Zilina today in the presence of Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who stands here for the House of the People of the Federal Assembly. Also present at the meeting were representatives of political and state bodies of the district and candidates for national committes at all levels.

Marian Huden, reports: After the introduction of the candidate of the National Front by the charman of the district national committee, Jan Jancik, Miloslav Hruskovic took the floor. In his speech he noted that Zilina and other towns of the district were changing. In the last 5 years, almost 6,000 apartments, over 22 (?nursery) schools, and primary schools, and a new sewage system were built in Zilina. All this shows the committed attitude of the people of this dynamically developing city of northwest Slovakia. Comrade Hruskovic then emphasized the contribution of Zilnia's research institutes in quickly implementing new scientific-technical findings. He particularly praised the computer research institute.

[Begin Hruskovic recording] The computer (?S1-5222), which was developed by the Zilina computer research institute, was very well received in the CEMA countries, and a computer enterprise in Banska Bystrica is going to produce them. The work of the institute is however, hampered by the absence of a production base. Therefore, we will have to jointly work on creating conditions for gradually changing this research institute into a scientific-production unit.

In addition chemical industry production in existing enterprises will be expanded. In Povazske chemical enterprises, production of plastics will expand by 4,000 metric tons; this will consist of various types of plastic for the building industry and other sectors. These plastics will substitute for traditional materials in the wood processing, machinery building, and furniture making industry. [end recording]

This is the main target of the new election program of the National Front. In the nonproduction sector, it is envisaged that KCS 900 million will be spent in the Zilina District on advancing key projects. These are mainly projects involving the traffic system, because Zilina is a communication center.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Hruskovic said that the period which we have entered will not be easy, as we have such demanding tasks ahead of us.

Bilak Discusses Imperialism

LD191746 Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- The attack of international imperialism against socialism and the world revolutionary process is frontal and general, with the Soviet Union and the socialist community remaining its main targets, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Vasil Bilak said today.

Addressing a pre-election meeting in Presov, East Slovakia he added that the logic behind the imperialist assault is that if communism is to be destroyed, as the U.S. President declares, then it must first be destroyed where it has the strongeset positions. The aim is social revenge. Some Western states do not like to hear the word revenge and assert they have no territorial claims. However, revanchism rests not only in this. When Bonn so willingly accepted American missiles, was not this an attempt at a revenge for the defeat in the Second World War? When the West German chancellor attends a meeting of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft which does not conceal its claims against Czechsolovakia, it is no longer just the manifestation of nostalgia of several Sudeten Germans or a folklore embellishment but a dangerous play with fire, Vasil Bilak stressed.

The party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary recalled the cynicism with which political officials and propaganda in some NATO states misused the tragic event in the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear power plant for political aims.

It was a clear intention to cast doubts not only on the Soviet program of construction of nuclear power stations but also on the Soviet political system and peace policy. Somehow unnoticed in this went the important conclusion drawn by every logically-minded person: where nuclear bomb explosions would lead to when the aftermath caused by a reactor is so hard to liquidate, Vasil Bilak asked.

He pointed out the aggressive character of the U.S. policy towards young states and progressive regimes.

The U.S. policy of expansion is to be served by the doctrine of neoglobalism which is to help justify the right to export counter-revolution and depose those legitimate governments which do not meet U.S. criteria solely because they have not obeyed U.S. dictate, the Presidium member added.

The United States has declared a war on terrorism while adopting its policy of state terrorism as a form of expansionism and hegemonism. Hegemonistic military political aims thus overlap with the interests of the monopolies with the help of which imperialism is sponging upon the wealth of young developing states and shifting into them their own economic chaos, Vasil Bilak said.

Regardless of the dangerous development in the world, he added, we believe that even in the present complex period a psychology of pessimism and helplessness has no place. The forces of international imperialism and reaction are not omnipotent. They are faced by the huge force of the socialist states and the world-wide anti-war movement which is able in united action to frustrate the dangerous plans of militarist forces.

Colotka Speaks in Nitra

LD192048 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, who is running for election to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and to the Slovak National Council, met his electorate at the town-wide election meeting in Nitra today. Marian Ondas, an editor, highlights the atmosphere of this meeting: [Begin recording] This election meeting here in Nitra, too, was marked by a cordial, frank, and challenging atmosphere. Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier, who is running for election to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and to the Slovak National Council, in the opening passage of his speech thanked the citizens of his Nitra constituency for their trust and help. He said that creative atmosphere, the combining of citizens' effort to ensure that life in our country is ever better and fuller, is characteristic for the preparation of elections throughout our homeland. In this connection he recalled the enormous difference from the election hullabaloo in the capitalist states, where the entire machinery is channeled into preserving the rule of the bourgeoisie. This was the case also in our country, for instance, during the period of the First Republic. In 1935 15 political parties nominated candidates, and contemporaries can testify how many empty slogans were poured on the heads of voters.

The life we live today however, has been altered beyond recognition, and this applies fully to Nitra and the entire district. Comrade Colotka praised the effort of the working people from the town and the district, who had made a significant contribution during the past 5-year period to the fulfillment of tasks. About 7,000 new apartments had been built in the district, social consumption had grown, and both health and social care improved substantially as well as conditions for the development of culture. It was precisely at the election meeting 5 years ago that some citizens drew attention to the need for a new theater, and one has to say that this aspiration is already being fulfilled by workers of the Pozemni Stavby works from Nitra, so that we can soon expect the opening of a new cultural facility.

At the 17th congress we set ourselves the task that living standards of the population will have a faster growth.

Comrade Colotka underlined that this will not be possible without rolling up our sleeves even higher and without using our heads more. It is above all, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress as a key factor of intensification and of the growth of labor productivity. It is necessary to achieve greater results in our own scientific base. There must be an ever closer link between science and production, as it has been demonstrated in cooperation between the Research Institute of Plastic Materials and the Electrical Engineering works in Nitra, as well as in the agricultural sector and other branches. Our greatest wealth, said Peter Colotka at today's election meeting in Nitra, is in people, their abilities, talents, skills, consciousness, and selflessness. [end recording]

Kapek Meets Prague Voters

LD192249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, who is standing as a National Front candidate in the elections to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly met voters at an election meeting of Bohnice and Cimice citizens and workers from enterprises from adjoining localities of Prague's 8th municipal district. He answered numerous questions put to him by citizens concerning problems of social and economic life. He went on to deal with the further development of our capital city, and of Prague's 8th municipal district in particular. At the same time, he stressed the need for active help by Prague citizens in fulfilling the challenging tasks set in the coming 5-year plan. He voiced the conviction that some citizens will behave with greater respect for the common property built in housing estates and for the values that are the pride of socialist Prague.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON FUTURE TASKS

LD071302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Zdenek Tomas report]

[Text] A joint session of Central Committees of the Czechoslovak, Czech, and Slovak journalists unions was held in Prague today. In his opening speech, Jan Risko, chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR journalists union, spoke on the further increase of the ideological and professional standards of journalists' activity in the assertion of conclusions of the 17th congress of the party in the life of our society. The most fundamental task now, he said, is to familiarize objectively and without distortion all readers and listeners with the results of the 17th congress and its main documents. He stressed the fact that the mass media have to become a true democratic platform of exchanges of views. Only contributions that are convincing and presented in an interesting form in harmony with the everyday experiences of the people are effective.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, also spoke in the debate. He recalled the links between the congresses of our and Soviet communists and spoke in detail about the basic task of CSSR journalists: How to assist the implementation of the program of the 17th party congress so that it becomes the very own cause of all working people. The implementation of congress conclusions depends on the cooperation of the party, the National Front, bodies of people's power, working teams, and the entire information system. We face an important task -- to improve the entire information activity, including the ability to explain the results of our work in connection with the international situation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN RAIDS

LD202325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- The GDR Government very strongly condemns the attacks carried out by the commandos of the South African air and land forces on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. These outrageous acts of open aggression against sovereign states, which Pretoria has once again perpetrated under flagrant violation of international law, again make clear the increasing danger to peace that emanates from the apartheid system, not only in southern Africa. This is said in a statement published on Tuesday by the GDR Foreign Ministry. This latest act of state terrorism has further exacerbated the already tense situation in southern Africa and has once again exposed the apartheid policy as the main cause of conflict in this region.

The racist regime, which has been shaken to its very foundations, receives backing for the escalation of its bloody terror against its own population and aggression against its neighboring states from those imperialist circles that have devoted themselves to the policy of force and militarist adventurism.

The GDR Government very strongly condemns the South African aggression. It strongly supports an immediate end to the criminal apartheid policy in South Africa. It demands an immediate end to political, economic, and military collaboration with the racist regime in Pretoria and regards binding sanctions against South Africa in line with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter as urgently necessary.

The GDR will continue in the future to stand unshakeably and in firm alliance at the side of the peace-loving people of South Africa, the states and people of Southern Africa, the ANC [African National Congress], and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. It will render them active solidarity in their struggle against racism and apartheid and against the imperialist policy of aggression and dictate in their struggle to strengthen their national independence, peace, and security.

HONECKER RECEIVES PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION

LD202324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Berlin 20 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the PRC State Commission for Science and Technology, on Tuesday. Song Jian is visiting the GDR as the leader of a government delegation in talks on the development of bilateral scientific-technological cooperation. He conveyed the cordial greetings of Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary, and Li Xiannian, PRC president, which Erich Honecker reciprocated with equal cordiality.

During the discussion which was conducted in an open atmosphere, Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR is always guided by the view that there is nothing more important than to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to safeguard peace. Therefore, it supports the comprehensive program submitted by the USSR for the liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and welcomes the latest initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, who is again calling on the United States to negotiate a further extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. The GDR will also continue to advocate the easing of the international situation through a policy of businesslike dialogue. While constantly strengthening further its alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, it is striving also to expand its cooperation with all states in the world in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The GDR is also guided by the strengthening of the international positions of socialism and peace in its relations with the PRC. The bilateral cooperation developing has already had a positive effect on the struggle for the guaranteeing of peace.

Erich Honecker acquainted the Chinese guest with the balance-sheet which the 11th SED Congress was able to draw up on the results in the strengthening of socialism. The GDR will continue the tried-and-tested course of dynamic economic development for the good of the people.

The economic strategy resolved by the congress with an eye on the year 2000 was aimed at an even more effective linking of science and production. Thanks to the constant attention of the party and government to the development of research and technology, the GDR, primarily in the efficient industrial combines, possesses favorable preconditions for making the results of the scientific-technological revolution usable on an ever broader and effective scale for the intensification of production and for socio-economic progress.

Erich Honecker stressed the GDR's efforts to increase further its economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the PRC and increasingly to give it a long-term character. It is important here to make even more extensive use of the opportunities which are available in many areas. Important foundations have been created for this through the trade agreement for the years 1986-1990. The GDR proposes that the necessary agreements for long-term bilateral cooperation in the area of science and technology should be made this year.

Song Jian explained the resolutions of the party and state leadership of the PRC for further socialist construction and developing the standard of living in his country. Peace and security are indispensable preconditions for the implementation of the development goals that have been set. Therefore, the PRC supports the all-round safeguarding of peace and the consolidation of cooperation in the world. We are against the militarization of space, oppose the star wars program resolutely, and are for averting the danger of a nuclear war.

Song Jian stressed the PRC's interest in the development of relations with the GDR. Both countries had great opportunities for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation for mutual advantage.

The discussion was attended by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology.

Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR, was also present.

TISCH SPEAKS AT TRADE UNION COLLEGE CEREMONY

LD201629 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 20 May (ADN) — At the 'Fritz Heckert' Trade Union College in Bernau, Frankfurt Bezirk, the 40th anniversary of this highest trade union educational institution of the GDR was marked with a festive event. SED Politburo member Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, the GDR trade union federation, paid tribute to the good results of the trade union college in teaching and research.

In 40 years, 13,200 trade union functionaries have been trained here. "Here cadres have been trained and are being trained who are holding their own in their enterprises, institutions, and labor collectives as assistants at the birth of a new era and as forerunners of progress who are performing great things during the drive in our national economy for comprehensive intensification," Tisch said. New scientific prospects were opening up for the trade union college with the growing social requirements. "Combining the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution effectively with the advantages of socialism in evaluating the resolutions of the congress -- this is a major topic for research in the social sciences and for our daily practice in the enterprises," he stressed.

The SED Central Committee conveyed a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker. The trade union college in Bernau was given the right to award doctorates.

SED CONGRESS ISSUES 5-YEAR PLAN DIRECTIVE

LD201936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- In accordance with the SED program the advanced socialist society will be further developed in the GDR in the years 1986-90. This is stated by the Directive of the 11th Party Congress of the SED, resolved on Sunday, on the 5-Year plan for the development of the economy of the GDR in the years 1986-90. The document describes the implementation of this task as a historical process of far-reaching political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes.

"The preservation of the unity of economic and social policy is of fundamental significance for the success of this development. It is the crux of economic strategy up to the year 2000," it says. "It is a question of making use of all the advantages and dynamics of socialism and of creating everywhere the conditions for speedy, planned growth of the productive forces at a high level."

In the past 5-year plan, the GDR has already made good progress along this path. In implementing the resolutions of the 10th party congress, it continued its politically stable, economically dynamic development on an upward trend, and, as an efficient socialist state, the GDR enjoys recognition worldwide. Not many countries have been able to continually implement such high economic rates of growth, it is stated in the preamble to the directive.

Thanks to the excellent performances of the working people in socialist competition, which made possible the greatest increase in performance so far in 1981-85, the GDR was strengthened in all respects as a socialist state of workers and peasants under conditions of sharpened international class confrontation. These performances are, at the same time, the most effective contribution to the struggle for the maintenance of

The way ahead will no longer be marked by isolated examples but by the wide application of the latest technology, based above all on the in-house construction of rationalization equipment, with quality improved by the use of microelectronics.

The essence of the new stage in implementing the party's economic strategy consists in harnessing all measures to manage the scientific-technological revolution to the aim of sustaining economic growth by comprehensive intensification and in managing the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction in all its phases in the most effective manner. This will enable the GDR to keep its place in the front rank of the leading industrial nations and to remain economically unassailable.

To this end we must secure, on a comprehensive scale and with high efficiency, top performances in science and technology; add higher value to available raw materials, energy sources, and materials; modernize and make better use of fixed assets; raise labor productivity; and improve quality. Resource-saving will become the major source for supplying the economy's growing requirements of fuels, energy, raw materials, and materials.

In the 1986-90 5-year plan the development of labor productivity is to be further accelerated by way of comprehensive intensification. That will be the chief task of economic strategy and will increase national income.

To ensure the dynamic and effective development of the productive forces, the qualitative changes initiated in the material-technological base of our economy will be consistently continued, above all by the rapid development and wide application of key technologies, specifically microelectronics, computer technology based on microelectronics, computer-aided project planning, design, production preparation and control, flexible automated manufacturing systems, new processing technologies, nuclear energy, new materials, and biotechnology.

Entire technological processes and manufacturing stages will be automated in order to achieve world class standards in crucial technological fields and join the world leaders. Fixed assets are to be increasingly modernized and made more effective by the use of microelectronics.

In order to make production more effective, new steps must be taken by adding value throughout all production stages, consistently applying microelectronics and miniaturization, to develop a production pattern which, with a growing proportion of science-based and skill-intensive products, will ensure improved use values and values per unit of raw materials and energy inputs. The best international results will be the crucial yardstick to measure the quality of our products and the reduction in our manufacturing costs.

Consumer goods production as a basic economic requirement in implementing our main task and developing effective exports based on value added to our own raw materials and materials, is to be so developed as to increase its essential role in our economic structure and its importance in our economy. That requires a higher scientific-technological product level and an increase in the efficiency of traditional consumer goods sectors by reequipment and modernization and by placing and expanding product lines, which will shape the profile of industry, in combines which mainly manufacture means of production.

In continuing the successful policy of the main task, with its integration of economic and social policy, the essential point will be, in line with economic performance targets, to improve the conditions for the all-round development of the individual in our advanced socialist society by strengthening and developing socialist production relations.

SED policy is based on the promise that individuals with their abilities, interests, and needs are decisive in solving all economic tasks. Work is the most important sphere of social life. The socialist character of work must therefore be brought out in every way. The material and cultural standard of living of the population is to be continuously improved.

In accordance with the SED social-political program, the housing question as a social issue is to be resolved by the year 1990. The maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction, especially in inner city areas, and also the upkeep of newly built living space are here gaining increasing significance.

Particular attention is to be directed at the design of institutions for shaping, the socialist manner of living and at creating living space appropriate to people's age and the development of the urban infrastructure, the comprehensive realization of ideas for local planning, and the development of public local transportation. The constant deepening and extending of scientific, technological, and economic relations with the USSR is of decisive importance for stable development of the economy. The extension of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the sphere of science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000 is to be implemented with the aim of further perfecting the division of labor which exists between the two countries, and of deepening the interlocking of the two economies. In implementing the resolutions of the economic consultations of the CEMA summit in June 1984 in Moscow, the GDR continues to make an active contribution to deepening and shaping socialist economic integration. The GDR works together with the fraternal countries at putting the agreed main guidelines into practice on the basis of the agreed economic policy of the socialist fraternal countries.

The 5-year plan for the period 1986-90 is to be based on the following main targets in the development of performance and efficiency:

The produced national income is to be raised by 24-26 percent and should comprise in all more than 1.3 billion marks in the years 1986-90.

Net production in the sphere of the industrial ministries is to be raised by 49-51 percent. Labor productivity of workers and the employees in industrials to be raised, on the basis of net production by 49-51 percent and on the basis of industrial goods production by 22-24 percent. Industrial goods production in the sphere of the industrial ministries is to be increased by 22-24 percent, whereas in the whole economy it should be raised by 20-22 percent.

The unit consumption of economically important raw materials and materials, calculated per unit of industrial goods production is to be reduced on average by 4.0 percent per year; the unit consumption of economically important energy sources by 3.3 percent. The utilization and processing of secondary raw materials is to be increased in such a way that in 1990, 14-15 percent of the raw materials requirement of the economy is covered by this.

The unit transport costs of the economy, calculated per unit of the national income is to be reduced in the period to 1990 by 3.0-3.5 per year.

In agriculture, the overall yield of plant production in 1990 is to be increased to 50-52 decitonnes of grain equivalent units per hectare of agriculturally productive land. On this basis, grain production of 11.8-12 million tonnes is to be achieved by 1990. The production of meat animals is to be increased to 2,620-2,650 kilotonnes in 1990.

In the sphere of the Ministry of Construction, net production is to be raised by 30-32 percent, construction output by 18-20 percent, and labor productivity on the basis of net production by 30-32 percent. Prime costs are to be reduced in industry by 2.2 percent per year on average, by 2.1 percent in the construction sector, and by 0.8 percent in the transportation sector. In the period 1986-90, in all, 346,000 million marks of investments are to be allied in the economy.

Exports to the socialist economic area should grow by 29 percent by 1990, including by 30 percent to the USSR. The trading relations and economic cooperation with the developing countries are to be further extended. The trading relations and economic relations with the industrial capitalist countries are to be further developed on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The housing construction program as the central element of the social policy of the party of the working class is to be continued in the period 1986-90 with the new construction and the modernization of, in all, 1,064,000 homes and thus the housing issue as a social problem is to be resolved by 1990. The net money receipts of the population are to be increased by 21-22 percent.

Retail trade turnover is to be increased by 21-22 percent to supply basic goods at stable prices and to meet differential growth in demand, above all demand for high-grade industrial consumer goods.

The education system is to be developed on a high level. Its benefits in improving the communist education of youth and preparing them for life, above all work, in our socialist society are to be developed more widely and effectively. Cultural facilities are to be maintained by the provision of new equipment and modernization. Better use is to be made of them and they are to be further developed in terms of effectiveness and social impact.

In the health and social field, we must focus on increased quality and efficiency and the further development of preventive health care as a task for society as a whole. Health and social facilities are to be rebuilt, modernized and expanded in order to improve the conditions for patient care, the work of medical personnel as well as for social welfare, looking in particular after mothers and children, veterans of labor, senior citizens, and handicapped people.

Recreation facilities for working people, specifically young people and children, are to be improved chiefly by the reequipment and modernization of existing facilities and by increasing the number of holiday trips to establishments run by the trade unions and enterprises to 5.2 million trips by 1990. Working and living conditions for industrial workers are to be purposefully improved by the application of new scientific-technological knowledge and the scientific organization of work.

The allocation of funds to continue our policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods, rents, public utility charges, and services; the building, modernization, maintenance, and management of housing; and to satisfy the growing health, social, and cultural needs of the population is to be increased in the 1986-90 period to some M485 billion.

Real income per capita is to increase in 1990 by 20-23 percent over 1985. The tasks of securing economically our national defense and internal security and order are to be fulfilled comprehensively as a matter of priority in line with requirements in the 1986-90 period.

All targets of the 1986-90 5-year plan are directed to the comprehensive implementation of the maxim: Everything for the well-being of the people and the cause of peace.

LAZAR, OTHERS MEET IRAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD130834 Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, held talks in Budapest May 8-9, on the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. The minister met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, and Peter Veres, minister of foreign trade. At talks the deputy foreign minister reviewed Hungarian-Iranian relations, and concrete possibilities of development, and held talks on timely international issues, particularly the Middle East developments and the state of the Persian Gulf region. At a press conference held prior to his leaving Hungary, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam stressed that discussions with Hungarian partners were useful. He mentioned that the sides mutually saw possibilities to further expand economic relations.

Answering questions, the Iranian deputy foreign minister said that his country condemns the American aggression against Libya, and the efforts of American imperialism which are endangering the countries of the Middle East region.

LAZAR DISCUSSES PRODUCTION IN BUDAPEST DISTRICT

LD152156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Report by correspondent Attila Balint]

[Excerpts] Budapest's 16th district is large, the size of a town. Today, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo, visited it. The formation of one single district out of five former communities took place on paper 36 years ago, but their urbanization and catching up with the other parts of Budapest has not ended even now, according to Daniel Darvas, first secretary of the district party committee, and Laszlo Tudika, council chairman. They welcomed Gyorgy Lazar at 0800 this morning.

The events of the past days, the nuclear reactor accident, were received with anxiety, and the measures in Hungary were received in a disciplined manner, free of extremes, by the inhabitants of the district and the workers at the factories. Gyorgy Lazar considered the conversation with the residential area party secretaries as useful. While the inhabitants of the district perceive the efforts to improve the situation of elderly people, nevertheless some of the pensioners really live more poorly than they did a few years ago. For this reason, elderly people will be among the first cosnidered as a function of the material possibilities, said the premier. But he added: The sole source of this is work. We do not have plenty of time for what is contained in our program. There is a need for better, more disciplined, and organized work than at present for the fulfillment of the program.

You are well acquainted with the Ikarus body-work and vehicle factory in Matyasfold, or at least with the buses made there, from the street. The newest ones were shown to Gyorgy Lazar.

Renewal in material-technical outlook, cooperation, price system, market control, regulators that can be reckoned in the long-term, wages at the enterprises, and double the wages in the enterprise economic work collectives: these were the topics for discussion in the afternoon. As a conclusion to his program in the 16th district, Gyorgy Lazar met the managers of the district's enterprises and factories, and he answered in detail the questions posed by the enterprise managers.

Then, on the tasks faced by our economy, he said the following:

[Begin recording] In the end, we return to the fact that the quality of our work must be improved. When I speak about that, naturally I am not only addressing industry, or agriculture, and not only you, the enterprise leaders -- all of us are addressed.

As for our present situation, we are in a transitory period when it is necessary to reorganize, to rearrange our thoughts, our system of regulators, and our management conditions, so that they are able to meet the economic requirements adopted at the 13th congress; we have no other choice, not because it might be necessary to clarify the resolutions of the 13th congress, but because really, objectively, there is no other feasible path for us than to raise performance, the productivity of the economy, to the level which is demanded by the present age.

To be precise, from the first month of this year imports have (?been higher) than contained in the plan and exports have been (?decreasing). I do not need to say -- how could it be otherwise -- that this is unfounded. The gap in the first quarter has been quite large, but it is getting narrower. It still is not in accordance with the requirements in the plan.

This is also characteristic of the outflow of purchasing power. There, too, the trend [preceding word in English] approaches the plan. In April, there was an upward movement in production -- in April alone, 7-8 percent. So that the joy shall be less I will immediately add that that production per day still was less than in April last year. However, trends have appeared in the economy which approach the requirements in the plan. I repeat: It cannot yet be known whether the intensity of these is sufficient for us to achieve the goals in our plan, which is no small thing.

Accept that we do not want to share or distribute the responsibility for this in a manner such that the government does everything well but the fault is with the enterprises. Our resposibility is collective, if we manage to understand one another and attest to understanding, and to somehow collectively seek the solution which coordinates the true development of the economy with what was approved by the congress and laid down by us in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [end recording]

LAZAR LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO CSSR

LD190926 Budapest MTI in English 0830 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI) -- On Monday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Prague on an official, friendly working visit on the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Gyorgy Lazar is accompanied by Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister, and Botond Bercsenyi, deputy chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Bela Kovacs, ambassador of Hungary to Czechoslovakia, is to join the delegation in Prague.

Gyorgy Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Joint Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, also left for Prague with Gyorgy Lazar to attend the 21st session of the committee on Monday.

SZUROS SPEAKS ON FOREIGN, NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD091244 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] As the opening program of the Month of Peace and Friendship in Hungary, on the day of victory over fascism in Europe, the National Peace Council held a festive session. The consultation's invited speaker, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, spoke in his introduction about the contradictions that characterize our world.

What is the primary task of Hungarian foreign policy in the present, contradictory international situation? In the first place, the task is the safeguarding of a peaceful international environment, the maintenance of dialogue, in which the small countries can have a growing role. Hungary takes part in the shaping of a coordinated socialist foreign policy; it also endeavors for wide-ranging cooperation with the capitalist countries.

One of the spheres of cooperation is culture, which was underlined by Matyas Szuros, who recalled that Hungary was honored to host the European Cultural Forum, and it believes that the exchange of views served usefully and generally the cause of European cooperation.

Then, the Central Committee secretary spoke about the nationalities, which can fulfill the role of connecting links between neighboring countries:

[Begin recording] One of the unresolved historical legacies of our geographical region is the nationality issue. The fate of our country in the past 65 years developed in a manner such that Europe's largest nationality, in numbers, is the Hungarian one. Dealing with them is an important and characteristic task of Hungarian policy. In an understandable manner, our interest is that the principle of equality, special attentiveness, and tolerance to a large degree should prevail in nationality policy everywhere. We work so that the nationalities, via their dual affiliation, should play not a separating, but a linking role in the relationship between us and our neighbors. The solution of tensions [word indistinct], the enforcing of humanitarian principles in this sphere, are indispensable conditions of the improvement of the political atmosphere not only of our region, but our entire continent.

The Hungarian People's Republic, with the consistent, practical enforcement of the principles of Leninist nationality policy, endeavors to lead the way with a good example, and we do not keep it secret that we expect a similar approach from others too. We regularly voice our conception in a suitable form. [end recording]

SZUROS DEPARTS ON VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

LD181455 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left Sunday for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. Yu Yong-kol, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appeared at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport to see him off.

GROSZ ADDRESSES WORKERS GUARD MEETING

LD172112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpt] In recent years many young people have fortunately become Workers Guards. Since 1980, some 25,000 have put on the uniform, not sparing of their days of rest or their days off either, if the task required it. Karoly Grosz, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, spoke at the third national consultation of the Workers Guard that has opened in Budapest. Here are his introductory thoughts:

[Begin Grosz recording] The leadership of the MSZMP highly esteems the activity that the Workers Guard evince in productive work, in political public life, and in the fulfillment of their service duties. Their activity is an irreplaceable source of the stability of our social system and of our socialist development. The membership of the Workers Guard is politically stable, committed, disciplined, and ready for sacrifice. In the last quarter of this year it will be 30 years since the revolutionary forces laid the foundation of the Workers Guard and created the Workers Armed Force. On 4 November 1956 our renewed party started to work out the main principles of the policy which for 3 decades have served the rise of our nation and the interests of our people in a modern way. This body was born in a difficult period burdened with political crises and human tragedies. Whoever undertook service in it then, risking even life took an oath to rescue the workers' power. [end recording]

Karoly Grosz also spoke about what characterizes our public thinking and drew attention to the need for the development of ideological work. As he said, we are justified in giving a multifaceted picture of the historical experiences, lessons, and results of the past decades. There is also need for the enrichment ofnational awareness, national thinking, and national feeling, because we can not do without their cohesive force.

ARMY CHIEF RETURNS AFTER SIGNING ACCORD IN SFRY

LD141954 Budapest MTI in English 1827 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence, who headed a military delegation on a three-day official, friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the invitation of Colonel-General Zorko Czanadi, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, returned to Budapest Wednesday. Jozsef Pacsek visited the academies of the Land forces, and the Air Force. At the end of his visit, Jozsef Pacsek and Zorko Czanadi signed an agreement on further cooperation between the two friendly armies.

BELGIAN CROWN PRINCE HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

Arrives in Budapest

LD121955 Budapest MTI in English 1825 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Headed by Crown-Prince Albert, an 84-member Belgian economic delegation arrived in Budapest Monday. The delegation, which also includes Herman de Croo, minister of telecommunications and foreign trade, is to attend the programmes of the Belgian economic and technical days, organized by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce to open in Budapest on Tuesday.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Present was Willy Tilemans, Belgian ambassador to Hungary.

Economic Exhibition Opened

LD131910 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- As reported, Belgian economic and technical days began Tuesday in Budapest. An 84-member Belgian delegation has arrived for the event. The series of programmes was opened by Belgian Crown Prince Albert. Present at the opening were Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of foreign trade, posts and telecommunications.

Prince Albert, the Belgian chief patron of the programme, termed as useful the effort to increasingly place economic cooperation to the forefront of developing relations between the two countries. Belgium and Hungary are alike interested in expanding trade relations.

Jozsef Marjai, the Hungarian chief patron, pointed out that the basic principle and practice of Hungarian external economic policy is openness, and the active development of relations based on reciprocal advantages. Hungarian-Belgian economic cooperation still has major reserves, exploitation of which can contribute to improving all-European cooperation. This is particularly necessary today, when "trade policy conditions are, in many respects, artificial and unnaturally detrimental for us", said Jozsef Marjai. "It is extremely disquieting that, simultaneously with the declaration of honest cooperation intentions, the conduct of our most important, and traditional partners is increasingly reflecting the elements of breaking away from the law, of making light of the norms of international trade, and partiality and arbitrariness.

"This is clearly illustrated by the latest restriction measures of the Common Market member states and the Common Market Committee [as received], and certain other countries, aimed at us. In spite of this the Hungarian Government has confidence in further developing cooperation, and will do everything in this interest.

"We would like Hungarian-Belgian economic relations to expand more rapidly than previously, and to receive a qualitatively new meaning. The development capability of Hungarian economy is undiminished, Hungarian companies are independent and are capable of adapting to the changing demands. Representatives of the Belgian companies can ascertain also at the Budapest programmes that Hungarian firms can be their useful business partners," said Jozsef Marjai.

Herman de Croo said that Belgian businessmen are of the opinion: The membership of Hungary in the World Bank increases the business possibilities for them, too, and their interest has also been awakened by the fact that operational conditions of joint companies to be founded in Hungary have been made more favourable. In connection with the latest restriction measures applied by the Common Market countries, Herman de Cross noted: These do not have a political nature. The public of the member states was shaken by the accident that occurred in the nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, and the member countries reacted to this with their measures. Herman de Cross stressed the temporary nature of these measures, and said these have detrimental effects not only on the East European countries, but also on a few EEC member states.
Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress stated that the advancement of Hungarian economic reform establishes good possibilities for developing external economic relations.

All this can have favourable effects on expanding Hungarian-Belgian economic cooperation. The trade turnover between the two countries is, for the time being, modest and unbalanced. Speaking of the EEC decision passed recently, he stressed that those are not justified by health considerations and shortcomings in the transfer of data. This is the standpoint of the World Health Organization as well. Each day since May 1, Hungary has provided every information to its trade partners and it hopes that the EEC will invalidate these measures with as little delay as possible.

Losonczi Meets Prince Albert

LD141240 Budapest MTI in English 1204 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) - Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the council of ministers, met Belgian Crown-Prince Albert, currently visiting Hungary on the occasion of the Belgian economic and technical days, in Budapest on Wednesday. Present were Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of telecommunications and foreign trade, Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade and Willy Tilemans, Belgian ambassador to Hungary.

Business Talks Held

LD162328 Budapest MTI in English 2020 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- A delegation of Belgian businessmen, headed by Crown Prince Albert and Herman de Croo, minister of transport and foreign trade, held talks in Hungary from May 12 to 16. The heads of the delegation met Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and conferred with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Lajos Urban, minister of transport, and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

Simultaneously with the visit, Belgian economic days were opened in Budapest by chief patrons Prince Albert and Jozsef Marjai. Discussions were held in three sections -- investment, transport, chemical industry/biotechnology -- and the sessions heard 14 lectures and 8 technical exposes.

The talks were concerned with possibilities for the further development of bilateral business ties and the current situation of relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community, as well as between Hungary and the EEC. There was agreement that the best way of reducing the Hungarian trade balance deficit is to increase the activity of Hungarian companies. The parties expressed their common interest in the formation of Hungarian-based joint companies, cooperation ventures on third markets and strengthening relations among small and medium-size factories.

Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, and Minister Herman de Croo signed an agreement on mutually guaranteed investments in order to promote the foundation of joint companies in Hungary. Lajos Urban, minister of transport, and Minister Herman de Croo signed a technical-scientific cooperation accord between the transport ministries of the two countries.

The members of the Belgian business delegation, including representatives of the six banks, five professional unions, and several companies of the electric and eletrotechnical industries, sport accessory manufacture, the textile, chemical and building industries, held talks with representatives of about 150 Hungarian enterprises. The discussions held out promising chances for the formation of Hungarian-based joint companies, joint production and marketing in third countries and transport cooperation.

ENVIRONMENT 'ADVERTISEMENT' IN VIENNA PAPER VIEWED

NEPSZABADSAG Commentary

AU211742 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Laszlo Szabo: "Advertisement" -- capitalized words published in italics]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday [16 April] morning all readers of DIE PRESSE could study a huge paid advertisement; 30 famous and less well-known Hungarian citizens addressed an appeal to them to hinder Austria's participation in the construction of the Bos-Nagymaros barrage and hydroelectric station.

In recent years it has become fashionable for certain people desiring attention, and also those who are well-known in the professions (from the arts to sport, and from public education to history), to act as apostles of environmental protection. They think they have to protect the country against those who are similarly concerned about effects that destroy the country's environment, but who also know something about the issues in question, and who have examined the plans and possible effects in a responsible way. However, besides apostolic imagination, strong ambition has also driven those who think that perhaps in this way it will be possible to strike at the government that, as such people display it, appears to have wiped out irresponsibly all scientific and professional opposition. I think it is unnecessary to describe the apparent political intentions behind this.

Actually -- one must admit -- a certain courage was indeed needed by the signatories. Oh, not for having their pamphlet published in the Austrian press in a -- to put it mildly -- rather conservative paper. That required money, which they obviously, managed to collect. The courage lies in the fact that they signed a statement without the signatures including, even upon careful examination, a reliable expert who could have persuaded them of the serious mistakes made by the scientists, reaserchers, and ractitioners, who for years have carried out examinations, worked out and approved the plans. However, it seems that they have acted on personal impulse -- possibly due to similar actions -- as inspired by the assumption that some muddling would not hurt those who liketo fish in troubled waters. If, for once they have not succeeded in directly stirring up domestic public opinion, which was satisfied with the information prior to the beginning of construction, then they will try to do so in Austria. Of course, they also count on finding supporters there from among those who do not particularly like the positive and promising development in Hungarian-Austrian relations.

We know that in many parts of the world people consider the political, economic, cultural, and tourist relations between Austria and Hungary as an example to be followed; they consider it to be a good example of peaceful cooperation between the two systems. We cannot seriously believe that this could be disturbed easily -- not even by paid advertisements.

Science Academy Member Letter

AU131124 Vienna DIE PRESSE (SPECTRUM Weekend Supplement) in German 10-11 May 86 p 11

[Letter to the editor]

[Text] On 16 April your paper published a paid advertisement appealing to all Austrians to help prevent the construction of the Nagymaros-Gabcikovo power plant. In their arguments the signatories referred to a report of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and to the 1985 closed summer session. This report about the probable effects of the power plant on the environment was drawn up by a commission which I headed.

The advertisement asserted that the Hungarian Academy of Sciences had stated the following: "The structures would, if they were erected according to plan, cause irreparable damage to the river and ground-water, to potable water supplies, agriculture and forestry, to the fauna and flora...." Scientific studies have proved that such assertions cannot be confirmed. Of course, a gigantic building always means interference with nature with certain consequences, but according to the studies, most of the potential negative effects can be overcome.

The experts of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences pointed out numerous problems that have to be solved. The majority of the potential negative side-effects could, for instance, be eliminated by purifying the Danube and its lateral branches on the right and left banks; of particular importance would be waste-water purification in the city of Gyoer and the development of the irrigation system in certain areas.

In contrast to the explanations given in the appeal, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences pointed out possible alternative solutions to the Hungarian Government. Although the academy had arguments about several issues and about the power plant's effect on the environment, it did not express the wish to leave the Danube with its "normal water flow" in the old river bed as the authors of the appeal write, but to ensure maintenance of the biological water quality and the appropriate amount of water for navigation.

With the one-sided publication of statements by experts of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, your readers were misled.

Signed: Jano Szabo, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, head of the Presidential Commission for the Preparation of the 1985 Closed Summer Session; Budapest.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER CITED ON BORDER DEMONSTRATIONS

LD161027 Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- 'It was solely the stricter wine act that gave rise to the demonstration of Austrian peasants and the blockade of roads leading to the Hungarian-Austrian border in Burgenland. It was not aimed at boycotting Hungarian goods, Hungarian tourism, namely Hungarian interests,' Andreas Ludas, secretary at the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, said in an interview with MAGYAR HIRLAP.

In the interview carried by the Friday issue, Andreas Ludas stated 'We take great care of the very good and wide-ranging relations between Hungary and Austria. From this aspect the peasants' blockade which concerned mainly the Hungarian border affected us very keenly. We are of the view that the excellent Hungarian-Austrian relations and their development must be protected.

In the course of the current talks we asked the representatives of the peasants on many occasions that they should demonstrate without violating and causing any harm to Hungarian interests. Due to the endeavours of Austrian authorities the peasants seem to be ready to understand and note Austrian political interests, namely, that they should not generate problems between the two countries. Nevertheless, if they close the transit roads, the Austrian police will finally resort to action. But we hold it the last resort.

DEFENSE, EDUCATION MINISTRIES SIGN AGREEMENT

LD210444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] An agreement has been signed by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, and Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, on the joint tasks related to defense preparations concerning students, and on the further development of cooperation between the two ministeries.

Ilona Banki outlines the details of the agreement: There has been cooperation between the two ministries for a very long time, we might say -- always; until now, however, the agreements had been concluded orally. This is the first time one has been written down and signed. The parties are of the opinion that henceforth they will be able to work together more consciously and in a more organized manner in the interest of the patriotic and defense upbringing of the young people.

There has been defense education for some time in the secondary schools. Now, a reader and manual are being prepared for students on the Armed Forces -- on the Armed Forces branches, on military service, on joining and discharge, on reserve duty, and on the rights and duties of soldiers.

According to plans, seventh and eighth grade students in general schools will familiarize themselves with the manual. As regards higher education, the modernized curriculum of defense education has been completed; lecture notes will soon be published. There also will be an extension course, as is usual, every summer, in (Tiszaliget). Here too, issues of patriotic and defense upbringing will be dealt with.

The new cooperation agreement between the Ministries of Defense and Culture and Education also contains the tasks of popularizing a military career. At centers and advisory bodies for choosing careers, experts will give information on professional military careers. The Ministry of Culture and Education will provide help for training. The Ministry of Defense will organize the education of conscripted soldiers who have not completed general school. For this, the Ministry of Culture and Education will ensure a curriculum and designate teaching staff.

Cooperation will also be mutual in publishing books, filmmaking, and the work of museums; agreement has also been reached regarding the two ministries' efforts to perfect the methods of material and moral incentives of writers, choreographers, artists, musicians, and filmmakers so that the artists' interest concerning the presentation of patriotic and military topics will increase.

URBAN VIEWS RSA RAIDS, EEC BAN, MEXICO TIES

LD202100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Marek Kassa report on press conference by government spokesman Jerzy Urban on 20 May in Warsaw; responses within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] At today's press conference, the government press spokesman began with the following statement:

"On behalf of the Government of the Polish Peoples Republic, I would like to state the following in connection with the 19 May attack by air force and military units of the Republic of South Africa aimed against the sovereignty of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe: This barbarian act of armed aggression by racist Pretoria, against three independent and peace-loving African states, is another sign of state terrorism.

"It constitutes the violation of the basic principles of international coexistence and runs contrary to the UN Charter.

"Responsibility for the aggression rests with the regime of the Republic of South Africa, the imperialist powers that support it, and international monopolies.

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic resolutely condemns the aggression by the Republic of South Africa and demands the introduction of successful sanctions against the RSA. Such sanctions would force the RSA Government to recognize the rights of the black majority and to liquidate apartheid, which is the disgrace of our time."

Next, the spokesman replied to questions. Asked about the visit by Foreign Minister marian Orzechowski to Mexico, he said that, among other things it was of importance for our economic cooperation with Mexico, which so far, compared to political relations, has been unsatisfactory.

Another question concerned a petition to the Sejm made by five scientistis and some of the inhabitants of Bialystok. The petition concerns the suspension of the construction of the atomic power station in Zarnowiec. The spokesman said the following: "I do not know the details of the petition that was submitted to the Sejm from Bialystok. I can say generally that the Sejm receives many petitions and always listens with attention to the voice of the citizens. It will probably be that way this time also. On the other hand, I would like to say in connection with both letters you mentioned that the government will not make any decisions that are not verified by reliable experts.

"Safety matters concerning the power station under construction in Zarnowiec were and now even are more so, the center of the attention of the appropriate government agencies. No power station that would threaten human life and health will be constructed. Our goal is maximum safety with the maximum safety precautions possible. The Chernobyl accident will make us additionally aware of improvement to all safety measures.

"In almost all industrialized countries atomic power stations are under construction or are being planned. Without nuclear energy contemporary civilization would be unable to solve its energy problems. Here, Poles had a close encounter with the threat of radioactive contamination. This creates understandable momentary reflexes. First of all it opens the imagination to great dangers that transpire as a result of the arms race and the threat of war.

"Our government's approach to these issues is that everything possible should be done so that atomic power stations will be safe. A departure from the road of atomic power stations will be safe. A departure from the road of atomic energy would in the future, however, result in backwardness. On the whole, no one in the world has come to such a conclusion, despite the fact that in many countries authorities must face doubts and opposition on the part of public opinion."

Jerzy Urban also said that the safety system at Zarnowiec will meet the requirements applied in other countries. Then, speaking on the EEC decision to ban food imports from Eastern Europe, he said: "We hope that the petty gains ensuing from this protectionist policy will not blind the EEC countries to greater matters such as the development of East-West economic cooperation. After all, such cooperation cannot exist unless it can develop favorably as one of the factors of peaceful coexistence as a whole. It cannot be subjected to such uncertainities as those that arise from the imposition of various restrictions on various pretexts. If we have the feeling that at any moment, on any pretext, the already negotiated economic cooperation can be broken off, then a feeling of economic security cannot exist."

Part of an answer to the question of whether our government's gift of blankets and sleeping bags for the homeless of New York would aggravate relations with the United States follows: "If that were so, one could say that any improvement in mutual relations was so susceptible to disturbance that there was little chance of it being realized. I also see no reason why the United States and the official authorities should feel insulted because Poland, motivated by the principle of mutuality, sends a humanitarian gift for people suffering extreme need in the United States. There is no doubt that such needs exist there. As I have learned from the U.S. press, one congressman estimates the number of homeless in the United States at 350,000 to 3,000,000 people. And it is not a question of tramps. Similar estimates have been given by other congressmen.

"I have received the following telex: The homeless of middle America, of St. Louis, Missouri, accept with gratitude your generous offer to send 5,000 sleeping bags for the homeless of America. Thousands of such people stay annually in our private charitable refuges but our refuges are full at the moment. Since there are no government refuges in this area, many homeless people must sleep outside. These homeless people in the St. Louis area need sleeping bags immediately. If further information is needed, please get in touch with me, (Pastor Larry Rye), New Life Evangelical Center. The address and telephone number follow.

"This is one manifestation of the way our aid is being used, simply and directly."

Discusses Radiation Effects

LD202146 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 20 May 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Wieslawa Marzarskajl]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 20 -- Among chief points at today's regular weekly news conference here for foreign correspondents by government spokesman Jerzy Urban were government statement condemning R.S.A. aggression against neighbouring states, debate over construction of a Polish nuclear power plant at Zarnowiec, Western propaganda campaign over an alleged radiation danger in Poland, and more echoes of Poland's humanitarian aid to U.S. homeless.

Radiation in Poland -- Western press mentions [words indistinct] referred again to developments in Poland caused by the Chernobyl breakdown, pointing to Western press reports whose sole goal has been to incite a psychosis of panic around Poland. Classifying the Western reports as "nonsense" and "idiotism," he cited several samples of the [word indistinct] campaign in which, for instance, the British SUNDAY TIMES reported of a Pole who complained of health problems to his relative in Britain, attributed by the paper to radiation effect. Indeed, the person mentioning the British newspaper had talked on the telephone with her sister, complaining of health problems, chiefly with eyes. The talk had taken place before the Chernobyl accident but [words indistinct] blow it into a "sensation." "One thing is sure. That person has not consulted a physician after the appearance of radiation in Poland," Urban said.

Discussing further examples of similar biased approach by Western media exaggerating the real radioactive contamination in Poland, Urban said they were pure inventions and were absolutely untrue.

He presented expert opinion by Professor Nauman concerning foreseeable, theoretical aftereffects of the radiation in Poland, which said the doses of radiation detected in Poland would cause no early sympotoms of sickness and involve little probability of any later effects, especially in view of the preventive medical action taken. According to Nauman, probability of prenatal development defects as a result of the radiation is between 0.01-0.02 per cent and would be imperceptible. Given radiation equivalent of 0.5 milisievert, probability of genetic changes in the next two generations will be 0.01-0.005 per cent, or effectively imperceptible, Urban said.

He told the conference the risk of additional cancer cases caused by the radiation would be something like 10 to minus-fifth power, which gives one additional case in every 100,000 cases of cancer. No epidemiological technique would be able to note an increase of that degree, Urban said. He underlined that Nauman's expert opinion concerned only theoretically conceivable effects of radiation and should be no means be treated as information in itself.

He also said several hundred tons of powdered milk supplies to Poland recently was a gift of charity organizations and not -- as Radio Free Europe has untruthfully [word indistinct] -- part of the batch covered by the U.S. Senate resolution. "According to our information, after powdered milk imports in May the amounts covered by [word indistinct] coupons for children and ordered by collective consumers such as childrens hospitals, kindergartens, [words indistinct] supplied in full. In view of declining radioactive contamination of grass the production of milk has been on the rise which should help restore normal situation on the market," Urban said.

Minister Orzechowski's visit to Mexico -- Asked to comment on the visit, Urban said Poland and Mexico were maintaining traditionally good political relations which were not hampered and suffered no disturbances over the past few years. However, those good political relations, marked by understanding, are [words indistinct] by two-way trade and economic cooperation on a scale fitting the needs and capabilities of both countries. [Words indistinct] ministers discussed a possibility to expand mutual trade and implement protocols for the years 1984-1986. There is a long list of industries which the sides saw as capable of increasing cooperation, he said.

Asked to comment on FRG Chancellor Kohl's addressing a revisionist rally, Urban said: "I have nothing to say on this subject as yet this week, as we do not have the text of Chancellor Helmut Kolhl's official address". He said he would address himself to the issue at his next conference.

PZPR POLITBURO 8 APR SESSION 'COMMUNIQUE'

AU161113 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique Following the Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 8 April, the PZPR Politburo discussed the political and organizational conditions for expanding young people's participation in the discussion on the PZPR draft program and on the congress theses, as well as the resultant tasks for the young people's movement.

It stressed that, in accordance with the 24th Central Committee plenum resolution, the young generation should exert real influence on the subject-matter of both documents.

The Politburo said that the precongress campaign so far shows that young people's participation in the above discussion is considerable, although it varies between regions and milieus. All in all, however, it is difficult to regard the extent of the discussion and the number of people involved in it, especially nonparty people, as satisfactory.

Young people with workers' background display the greatest amount of interest in the congress materials. PZPR youth aktivs have put forth many remarks and constructive opinions. Discussions among other milieus are weaker. The young people's speeches tend to concentrate on specific problems relating to their locality or milieu. Many young people criticize haste and inconsistency in implementing party and state policy vis-a-vis young people. Constructive criticism by the young generation is valuable. Advantage must be taken of this and young people must be mobilized in order to remove negative phenomena which cause social dissatisfaction.

The discussion on the draft program documents is accompanied by increased socioeconomic energy by young people.

While dealing with the subject-matter of the 10th congress, the socialist youth unions have been implementing a series of interesting initiatives. This they did at, among other places, the seventh round of talks by the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP], the election and accountability campaign of the Rural Youth Union [ZMW], and the teaching conferences of the Polish Scouts Union [ZHP]. ZSMP members have undertaken many commitments concerning production, for example in the "Teofilow" and "Zeltor" plants in Lodz, the "Nauta" shipyard in Gdynia, the "Farel" plant in Kedzierzyn, and the automobile tire factory in Ilawa. They have also begun social work: cleaning up municipal parks and school sportsfields, repairing recreational and sports facilities, and decorating housing districts.

Public opinion polls prove that the young generation's views are developing in favor of the essence and objectives of the socialist system. The young generation is more clearly aware of the party's role as the motive force of changes. There is a very high level of patriotic attitudes and of readiness to defend the nation's honor.

The precongress campaign is making it easier for various youth milieus to obtain socio-political information; knowledge of the development rules of socialism and of the party's role in society and the state; and an awareness of the principles by which the party solves the country's complex political, social, and economic problems. This campaign is also a good opportunity to display the achievements of countries with real socialism, innovative concepts and solutions which serve to accelerate development, and, in particular, the strategic goals of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is also necessary to present these topics so that they are attractive, arouse the interest of the young generation, and earn their approval.

The Politburo said that it is important to discuss honestly with young people the contemporary problems of the country and its future, to present even the most difficult problems openly, and not to shirk from sensitive questions. Genuine party and youth aktivists should never have a shortage of time for talks with young people, without any taboo subjects. Direct contacts with young people must be sought not only during conferences, but most of all inside their own milieu and at home, at work, in school, in clubs, on the sports field, and in hostels.

The Politburo said that the party must be a spokesman and sponsor of the development of ideological, energetic, and talented young people, people with the ambition to change static reality. Therefore, by its very nature, the party is close to young people. It must confirm its support for the creative drive of young people by means of concrete daily activity and by means of support for youth initiatives.

The path of promotion for young people who are dynamic, possess high qualifications, and are good organizers constantly must be widened. The barriers hindering the development of gifted individuals must be removed, and they must have greater opportunities to gain experience and prove themselves in responsible positions. Party organizations and cells should see to it that the 10th congress contains a proportional and suitable representation of the young generation.

Prizewinners in school subjects and school competitions, young master technologists, and inventors must be guaranteed broad participation in the ideological-theoretical conferences preceding and following the congress. High importance should also be attached to the meeting of young scientists, people of culture, councillors, and of members of self-management bodies that are all being prepared in Katowice, Bydgoszcz, and Poznan, among other places.

The Politburo stressed that in order to stimulate young people's participation in the precongress discussion, new initiatives are necessary, such as a SZTANDAR MLODYCH reader's forum entitled "You Discuss -- You Decide," which will assure lively and direct contact between young people on the one hand, and party and state representatives, experts, and youth aktivists on the other.

There should be a constant search for ways of increasing young people's access to valuable artistic creativity and the fruits of broadly conceived culture. The participation of young people in sports is too modest, and the extent of organized rest, recreation, and tourism is unsatisfactory.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the draft ideological-political declaration of the young Polish generation adopted by the ZSMP, ZMW, ZHP, and Polish Students Union on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the declaration on the rights of the young Polish generations. Discussion on this document will permit an increased awareness of the transformations Poland and Polish youth have experienced, show the way to remove the political and socioeconomic cause of the past protests, and indicate the need to continue progressive and patriotic traditions, as well as ideological values under socialist political conditions.

The Politburo stressed the great importance of broad youth participation in the precongress campaign. It recommended that the dissemination of the draft program and theses should be given greater variety and that as many young people as possible should be involved in discussions on these documents.

The session was attended by chairmen of youth organizations; the ministers of higher education, science and technology, education and youth affairs; and some first secretaries of voivodship committees who used to be youth aktivists.

The Politburo was informed about the national meeting at which representatives of social and educational organizations, scientists, people of culture, teachers, and people of various professions and points of view discussed society's moral health.

This meeting showed that the party's firm opposition to social pathology and violations of ethics produces a strong echo in various Polish milieus.

The conclusions stemming from this very useful exchange of views will enrich the program of action against social plagues, crime, and distortions in interpersonal relations. They will be used during the preparations for the 10th congress.

The Politburo expressed high appreciation of the work of various organizations and associations and of the efforts of all those citizens who give valuable help to young people, especially those who require special care. Deserving special mention is the comprehensive support given to the initiatives of the Young People's Movement to Combat Drug Addiction and to the work of its founder, Marek Kotanski.

In accordance with the decision of the 25th Central Committee plenum, the Politburo examined a draft resolution on publicizing "the main precepts of the PZPR cadres policy" and decreed that consultations on it should be held within specified party and state bodies.

The Politburo adopted reports by the PZPR delegations to the 17th CPCZ and 13th BCP Congresses. It stressed that these were important events that presented the main tasks of the parties and the development paths of both states. The congresses carried out a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the internal situation, which is characterized by a militant approach toward solving problems with strengthening the economy, raising productivity, accelerating the development of scientific and technological thought, and introducing modern technology. The congresses also concentrated on international problems, especially the need for an energetic struggle for the sake of peace, disarmament, and greater international security.

The Politburo approved the activity of the PZPR delegations to these congresses, stating that their participation had been yet another expression of the tightening of the internationalist bonds joining our fraternal parties and peoples.

TEN VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES CONVENE 17 MAY

LD181922 Warsaw PAP in English 1658 GMT 18 May 86

["By PAP journalist" -- PAP byline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- Last Saturday was a special day for ten of PUWP voivodship (regional) structures which held their pre-congress conferences, attended by top officials of the party Political Bureau and Central Committee, and elected their delegates to the congress, the tenth in the party's history.

The visiting officials at the conferences were: in Chelm -- Waldemar Swirgon, Ciechanon -- Jozef Baryla, Kalisz -- Jan Glowczyk and Kazimierz Morawski, Leszno -- Zbigniew Michalek, Lodz -- (Premier) Zbigniew Messner and Tadeusz Czechowicz, who chaired the conference, Olsztyn -- Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Przemysl -- Sofia Grzyb and Marian Wozniak, Tarnow -- Stanislaw Opalko, Walbrzych -- Tadeusz Porebski, and Wloclawek -- Henryk Bednarski.

Debates at the conferences, preceded by introductory reports by voivodship first secretaries, raised a variety of topics and formulated many constructive postulates and opinions concerning both regional and countrywide issues. This resulted from the sense of the countrywide discussion, also among non-party working people, on the draft programme of the party and the guidelines for the congress, as well as from the fact of a campaign of internal interviews with party members and applicants, wound up a month ago.

A common denominator of that exchange of views, which at voivodship-level conferences is naturally more compact, has been to take a comprehensive stand on the tasks to be laid down by the congress, through the prism of the present conditions and experiences in implementing the decisions of the ninth congress and the socialist renewal.

Addressing the conference in the heart of Poland's textile industry, Lodz, in central Poland, Zbigniew Messner said the congress campaign was a time of evaluations. "Whatever the individual views, an overall evaluation of what we have so far done can be positive, and even our political opponents must acknowledge the qualitative changes attained under very complex conditions," Messner said. He cautioned that the nearest period was not going to be easy, but said that "through improvements of economic mechanisms and full mobilization of society we can make another significant step forward."

Other top officials and, above all, the delegates to the conferences, made similar conclusions.

Messner on PZPR Congress Tasks

LD181955 Warsaw PAP in English 1808 GMT 18 May 86

["Messner's Address in Lodz; (Recap)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- Speaking to PUWP voivodship (regional) conference Saturday ahead of the party's tenth congress, Premier Zgigniew Messner reviewed the basic tasks facing the upcoming congress scheduled to start in late June.

It will recapitulate the difficult period since the previous, ninth congress, strengthen the line of the latter, and on the basis of analysis of conclusions and party-wide debate also lay down a programme of the chief social, political and economic objectives.

The present congress campaign is a time of evaluations. Whatever the individual opinions, overall evaluation of what has so far been achieved can be positive, and even political opponents must acknowledge the qualitative changes attained in very complex conditions. The party is recovering the confidence of society, as could be seen in such events as elections to the people's councils or the Sejm (parliament), or this year's May Day celebrations. Party ranks are systematically growing, and the worker core of party authorities is becoming stronger and stronger, though still not in a degree which would be satisfactory. The party is doing determined work to develop socialist democracy. Despite still perceived shortcomings, changes to better have taken place also in the economy.

The premier touched upon ongoing work on the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90, saying the work is difficult in view of the many expectations and delays in many fields.

Work on the plan must take account of the hierarchy of both needs and possibilities. Hence before it is given to parliamentary discussion, its draft will be reviewed by the congress of the party.

A number of major issues of the nearest five years can be pinpointed. They are investments, foreign debt -- where the only way out are increased exports, restoration of money-market balance, and the extremely vital social question of housing.

The nearest time is not going to be easy, but through improvements of economic mechanisms and full mobilization of society we can make another major step forward, was the conclusion of Messner's speech.

GWIAZDA, WOZNIAK ON EXPORT SITUATION

LD150857 Warsaw PAP in English 0016 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- "The deepening of Poland's participation in the international division of labour and acceleration of pro-export alterations in the economy," Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda told a party conference in the PUWP Central Committee here today, "lead to better economic performance, upgraded production technology, enhanced quality of products, higher competitiveness of Polish goods and services, the activation of sales to foreign markets and the pro-export production transformations will be decisive for the successful realization of the economic policy as a whole."

"Reaching the assumed growth rate goals along with favourable structure in trade with socialist states require prompt transformation to higher forms of economic cooperation and integration with CMEA countries. The cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA partners sets up an opportunity to start new sorts of production, upgrade production technologies and enlarge the production scale," Gwiazda said.

"This is of particular importance in the current situation when of various reasons, chiefly political, Poland's access to technologies applied by developed capitalist countries is being hampered. Some Western partners use any pretext, like recently the Chernobyl accident, to make our economic relations more difficult."

"On the other hand, however, talks with state authorities and concerns of the FRG, Italy and Austria point to possibilities of entering constructive cooperation based on participation of Western firms in the process of modernizing Polish industry and increasing its export capabilities."

The vice-premier emphasized the common approval for the necessity of pro-export transformations in the economy. This entails adoption, and strict observing, of the principle of priority for investments and supplies to the areas of the greatest export growth rate potential. Such a priority will be given to those electro-engineering and chemical production branches that already attained a stable position in the world markets.

The planned two-fold growth of industrial production exports in the next 15 years means that these exports will amount to one-fourth of the production by the year 2000.

A discussion that followed supported these guidelines.

PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and CC Secretary Marian Wozniak, who chaired the conference, said in a conclusion that, on one hand, export depends on the economic potential and performance, but on the other it is the economy's driving force.

Exports, he said, should not be viewed merely as a source for debt servicing. Even if we had not been indebted, exports, would still be the top issue because such an enclosure within the home market alone entails a gap in technology, structure, and quality. The struggle for export thus becomes a struggle for Poland's place in Europe and the world.

ZSL'S MALINOWSKI, PZPR'S MICHALEK ON PEASANT DAY

LD162347 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16: A gala concert was held at the "Polski" theatre here today to mark the upcoming Peasant Day. Merited activists of the peasant movement, delegations from rural communities, workers from Warsaw and other enterprises were among the spectators. Also present were members of UPP (Peasants' Party) top authorities, PUWP and DP (Democratic Party) leaderships, Council of State, Sejm, and government, as well as ambassadors and Diplomatic Corps members from socialist states including Soviet envoy Vladimir Brovikov.

UPP CC Chairman Roman Malinowski and PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek delivered occasional speeches. Malinowski said that the Peasant Day is a holiday of Polish villagers and all those whose work and intellect serve the agriculture.

Farmers' hard and good work, supported by the entire national economy, have produced positive results in the farming of recent years. The food market is comparatively the best market in this country and the results obtained in agriculture are now better than before the crisis. People working for agriculture have also proved that they can be among the best Polish exporters.

Malinowski thanked farmers of all agricultural sectors, workers, and all people who work in the country and agriculture for their good work and progress they encourage. He also voiced the conviction that these positive trends in the implementation of the food programme will all be maintained and reinforced. This goal is being served, and should be increasingly so, by the stable, consistently implemented PUWP and UPP agrarian policy, which is accepted by farmers and serves the entire society, Malinowski said.

We live in a world that faces an increasing number of total threats worrying the nations. With all the various divisions of our globe, a conviction keeps spreading that for the present time it is the most important thing to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The far-sighted impact of the reiterated comprehensive Soviet proposals, forwarded by Mikhail Gorbachev and leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century, can be fully comprehended only by realizing the actual danger from a world war. The fact that the policy of peaceful coexistence has no alternative can be comprehended only in the context of the actual realities of the world. We counter the imperialist doctrine of confrontation and armaments with our socialist collective doctrine of peaceful cooperation, detente, disarmament. Poland is an active co-architect and champion of this policy, he said. Through the cooperation with peasant parties and political movements world over, we act for the cause of the implementation of this policy, Malinowski concluded.

Speaking next, Zbigniew Michalek recalled that the agrarian policy defined by the 9th PUWP Congress and specified by the 11th joint plenary meeting of PUWP and UPP Central Committees, which leads to better food supplies, self-reliance, and better living standards for rural people, is being implemented in a consistent manner.

At the present moment, we note with satisfaction, though not an exaggerated one, that we have managed to move considerably closer to the planned target. The draft programme and guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress provide for the continuation of the present agrarian policy which is shaped by the PUWP and for which it is accountable together with the UPP, Michalek said.

Referring to the international situation, Michalek said that tremendous sums are being spend for armaments and arsenals aimed against mankind. People's Poland does not keep aside from the international affairs but, standing in the front rank, it fends off attacks launched against us by political enemies, the zealous enemies of socialism. The political realism is steadily reaching many politicians and governments because a Europe without the socialist Poland is hardly imaginable, he said.

We stand for a world of peace and international cooperation, for the adoption of disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union, Michalek said.

He thanked the Polish farmers, working class and all those whose work contributes to the development of Polish agriculture and food economy. On behalf of the PUWP CC he also wished them all the best, but first of all, a calm life in peace.

MICHALEK CITES 'VISIBLE RESULTS' IN AGRICULTURE

LD152325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMt 15 May 86

[Text] Issues related to the role of agriculture and food economy in the draft programme of the PZPR and theses for the 10th congress of the party, as well as in the provisional draft plan for the current 5-year-period were discussed by the Food Economy Council. Zbigniew Michalek said that congress documents forecast the continuation of the agricultural policy which is bringing about visible results.

It was pointed out in the discussion that successful implementation of agricultural tasks cannot obscure the existing threats and barriers. It was emphasized among other things that it will be necessary to speed up structural changes in tthe national economy, thinking about the need to implement the national program of feeding the nationa [as heard] and to achieve food self-sufficiency of the country.

Conclusions of the Food Economy Council will be presented to the leadership of the party and the government.

PZPR POLITBURO'S KUBIAK ADDRESSES PEACE MEETING

LD191831 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: Presidium of Poland's National Peace Committee (OKP) gathered here today for its first meeting since the nationwide conference to the peace movement. Reviewing the work of the committee, its Chairman Heironim Kubiak underscored the widespread common, though variously motivated, conviction that peace is indivisible. "We extend hand to those movements which seem to be pretty far removed from peace-related issues, such as ecological movements and any organizations fighting plagues and whatever else that strikes at man's personality," he said.

He noted that the Polish peace movement did not back any particular group of countries, but supported peace initiatives launched by some countries because they coincided with Poland's own peace efforts. "We are going to back also other countries which, like the USSR, will seek a war-free world," the chairman said, adding that the ethical common denominator of all the actions taken by the movement was the broadest possible.

The meeting heard a report on main directions of activity of peace movements in the light of diagnoses and decisions of the session of the World Peace Council in Sofia held in late April this year, and another on the postulates and opinions aired during the nationwide peace movement conference in Poland. One such postulate called for establishing the Polish Peace Institute aiming to collect and process information on issues related to peace and war.

ANTI-ELECTION ACTIVISTS, PUBLISHERS SENTENCED

LD161425 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The regional court for the city of Warsaw has sentenced Grzegorz Myszka, 23, and Jacek Szymaszek, 21, each to 1 year and 8 months in prison, and Pawel Lapinski, 27, to 1 year and 6 months in prison, for illegal installation of public address equipment with a view to causing public disorder. It was established that the convicted placed this equipment on the roof of one of the buildings in the center of Warsaw in order to broadcast a program calling for a boycott of the Sejm elections in October last year.

At the same sitting the court sentenced Seweryn Jaworski, 55, [well known Solidarity activist] to 2 years in prison. He was the author of the statement calling for the boycott of the elections. The sentence is subject to appeal.

Further Report

LD162214 Hamburg DPA in German 2047 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (DPA) -- Four staff members of the prominent Polish underground publishers "Nowa" were sentenced in Wolomin near Warsaw today to terms of up to 20 months imprisonment. The court sentenced Andrzej Gorski to 18 months prison. While in custody, Gorski has been on hunger strike for nearly 7 months in an attempt to bring about a special status for political prisoners in Poland.

Tadeusz Markiewicz was sentenced in the trial to 1 year 8 months, and Emil Broniarek to 1 year 4 months prison. The co-accused Mrs Barbara Mocko received a suspended 1 year prison sentence. All four persons were arrested on 29 May of last year. Gorski ended his hunger strike only after a letter from the episcopate of the Catholic Church. There are at present about 160 political prisoners in Poland.

BRIEFS

KUBIAK PEACE MOVEMENT CHAIRMAN -- Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member, was elected chairman of the All-Poland Peace Movement, which ended a 2-day session at the Sejm Hall of Columns in Warsaw on 12 April. The conference was attended by over 300 representatives of regional and community cells of the movement and social organizations, representatives of churches and religious associations, and people working in learning and culture. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 86 pp 1, 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF RCP

AU130601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 86 p 1, 2, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 8 May Bucharest meeting on the 65th RCP anniversary]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On 8 May this year, we, the Communists, in full unity with the entire nation, celebrate the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP, an even of particular historical significance which marked a new point in the evolution of the revolutionary workers movement in Romania.

More than a century has elapsed since the creation of the first workers organizations in the second half of the 19th century and almost 100 years have passed since the formation, in 1883, of the Social-Democratic Workers Party of Romania. These asserted the workers class as the most advanced social force in Romanian society. Since the emergence on the historical scene of the workers class and its revolutionary organizations, these social and political forces have played a decisive role, at each relevant point in our fatherland's history, for the entire development of the country. On 8 May 1921, the delegates to the Socialist Party congress decided, by a great majority of votes, to turn this party into the RCP. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Pride and Esteem!")

Therefore, one can truly assert that the RCP is the logical continuation of the revolutionary and socialist movement in Romania. At the same time, as spokesman of the workers class and the most advanced political forces, our Communist Party is the continuation of the best traditions of struggle for social and national justice and for the formation and preservation of the people's identity, the nation, and the uniform Romanian national state.

The revolutionary workers movement and our party were born at the same time with the emergence of the workers class and the spread of the ideas of scientific socialism in our country; they are deeply rooted, like a century-old oak, in our forefathers' land and in the more than 2,500-year old history of the Dacians, whom Herodot justifiably called "the most daring and just among the Thracians." We inherited the thirst for freedom and justice from our forefathers and predecessors, who fought Darius and many Roman emperors; later, after long cohabitation with the Romans and the birth of the Romanian people, they fought many other occupiers during the migrations and attacks of the barbarians. With the development of defined groups and the three principalities -- Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania -- our forefathers fought the Ottoman, Czarist, and Hapsburg empires.

Throughout this very long historical period, our people, the Romanian nation, and the united Romanian national state were formed. The great social and national liberation movements -- such as the revolution of Horia, Closca, and Crisan, the revolution of Tudor Vladimirescu, the bourgeois-democratic revolution, the Union of 1859, the Independence War of 1877, the 1907 peasants uprising, and many other social and national battles -- clearly demonstrate the dialectical unity between national and social struggles. While defending the forefathers' lands and its identity, our nation has firmly struggled for social freedom and justice and for ensuring that it is full master of its destiny. (loud applause)

The revolutionary workers movement and the RCP have assumed the historical mission of defending national interests and the country's independence and sovereignty, while also completely eliminating bourgeois-landlord oppression and exploitation and striving for a society of social and national justice, namely socialism and communism in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Now, on the 65th anniversary of the creation of the RCP and more than 100 years after the emergence of the revolutionary workers movement, we can assert with justified pride that, throughout its activity, our party has proved that its only supreme goal is the greatness of the people and the entire nation, the well-being and happiness of the working people, the defense of the country's independence and sovereignty, and the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Dear comrades, the 65 years of our Communist Party's activity can be divided into two important historical periods: The first period, 1921-44, including 20 years of deep underground and bourgeois-landlord terror; and the second period, 1944-86, in which our party has become the leading political force in Romanian society.

In the first period, 23 years long, the RCP underwent an important part of its organizational and ideological formation and maturing; it strengthened ties with the broad people's masses and it organized and led the struggle of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the broad masses to defend the national interests of all the people against exploitation and oppression. Proof of all this is the strikes organized in this period: Beginning with the 1920 general strike, when the Socialist Party, which immediately afterward turned into the Communist Party, played an important role, the Lupeni miners' strikes of 1929, the strikes in the period of great economic crisis 1931-33, the revolutionary struggles in Prahova Valley, particularly in Ploiesti, the Grivita railroad workers' strike of February 1933, the 1938-39 strikes, the struggles against fascism and the war, the cration of the popular front in 1936, and the great demonstrations, including the 1 May 1939 demonstration against fascism.

Throughout this period, our party carried out an intensive activity to organize and ensure the unity of the workers class. In this respect, it is worthwhile pointing out that all great class battles were carried out under the united banner of the United Workers Front, through cooperation among Communists, socialists, social democrats, and other antifascist, progressive, and democratic forces. Under the difficult conditions of the establishment of the military-fascist dictatorship and the imposition, by Hitlerite Germany, of the Vienna Diktat, which ceded part of our fatherland's territory to Horthyist Hungary, the RCP was the political force which most resolutely struggled to defend our territorial integrity and called on the entire nation to fight against the county's dismemberment and defend the integrity, independence, and sovereignty of the fatherland against Hitlerite Germany, fascism, and war. (loud and prolonged applause)

As is well known, the establishment of the military-fascist dictatorship opened the way for the troops of Hitlerite Germany to enter Romania. Against our country's national interests, Romania was then thrown into Hitlerite Germany's war against the Soviet Union. In these difficult circumstances for the existence of our nation itself, the RCP acted with all its might to organize the struggle against the war and secure Romania's withdrawal from the war alongside Hitlerite Germany and have it join the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitlerite coalition countries. It carried out acts of sabotage against the war machinery and organized partisan movements. In the hard years of the war, our party managed to attain broad cooperation with other patriotic and antifascist forces and movements, including the Plowmen's Front, the Patriotic Union, and so forth. The intensive activity carried out by the party in this period led to the creation of the United Workers Front on 1 May 1944 and the National Democratic Front in the summer of the same year.

In this period, the party has established active links with the army and leading cadres from the Supreme Commandment and proceeded to organize the armed struggle for the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship. The 23 August 1944 armed insurrection marked the beginning of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, put an end to Romania's participation in the war alongside Hitlerite Germany, and led to the entire Romanian Army's turning arms against Hitlerism and for the fatherland's complete liberation and the defeat of fascism.

At the same time, the 23 August revolution opened the way for great revolutionary and democratic changes in our fatherland. The victory of the revolution for national and social liberation marked a new point in the party's activity and Romania's independent development.

In the second period of activity, 1944-1967, the RCP played a decisive role in the entire revolutionary process, which began with the 23 August 1944 armed insurrection and the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Pride and Esteem!")

Coming out from deep underground conditions, the party ensured the reorganization of its entire activity on new and legal bases. In a very short time, the party set up legal party organizations throughout the country as well as organizations of youth, trade unions, women, and others. Beginning with the government set up on 23 August 1944, the representatives of our party participated in all the governments that followed in that period. Firmly working to reorganize itself and ensure the country's democratic change, our party laid emphasis on the struggle for the entire nation's armed participation in the war alongside the Soviet Army for the country's complete liberation and later for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, until the total defeat of Hitlerite Germany and the victory of May 1945. Therefore, we can state with justified pride that our party managed to unite the entire nation, which then participated with all its might for more than 9 months in defeating fascism and winning complete victory in the struggle against the greatest enemy of mankind and all human civilization. (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Strengthening the unity of the workers class and the cooperation with other antifascist patriotic and democratic forces, our party organized broad mass actions for social reforms in favor of the interests of the people's masses and for the agrarian reform. As results of these great revolutionary struggles, the first truly democratic government of workers and peasants was set up on 6 March 1945, in which the Communist Party played the decisive part. In the following years, we consolidated the unity of the workers class and democratic forces and in 1948 the United Workers Party, the sole party of the workers class, was created, thus ending the temporary split and founding a united revolutionary party, which assumed the role of leading the people along the road of socialism and communism and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

On the basis of our own experience, we can fully assert that the unity of the workers class and its political forces, the creation of the United Workers Party, and the broad unity of all anti-fascist, democratic, and patriotic forces have represented the main factor for the defeat of reaction and of imperialist attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs and for the passage to implementing the socialist revolution in our fatherland and ensuring the victory of socialism in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Now, on this great anniversary of our party, we can state with justified pride that the process we started on 23 August 1944 and the passage to building socialism in our fatherland ensured the strong development of the forces of production and raised the level of civilization of all the people, thus clearly proving that only a people that is complete masters of its destiny can shape its life in accordance with its wishes, in full freedom and independence. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

In a relatively short historical period, only 40 years, our country traveled several historical stages of development. From being an agrarian country with poorly developed industry and backward agriculture -- about which leading bourgeois-landowner circles said that it should stay a predominantly agricultural country -- Romania turned into an agrarian-industrial country with a powerful and modern industry mainly equipped with the most modern technology and with fully progressive agriculture.

In 1985, industrial production was more than 100 times higher than in 1944. Of this some 80 percent was achieved in the past 20 years. Agricultural production increased more than four times and the national income more than 32 times. National wealth developed intensively and productive fixed assets amounted to 2,200 billion lei, of which 82 percent were made in the 1965-85 period.

Science, education, and culture developed vigorously, as did the educational-political activity aimed at fashioning a new man, conscious builder of his free future -- a decisive factor for socioeconomic progress and for the victory of socialism and communism in our homeland. (loud, prolonged applause)

During the years of socialist construction, an extensive program of industrial, agricultural, and social construction was implemented and there was a change in the country's general image. More than 80 percent of the population moved to new housing.

As a result of the vigorous socioeconomic development, the working people's income increased some 8 times and the people's material and cultural standard of living improved constantly -- this being the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are successfully building in Romania. (loud applause)

Anyone who visits Romania, any man of goodwill is able to note the tremendous changes that have occurred in our homeland. He can note the change in cities and villages, and throughout our homeland in general.

We have concluded the 1981-85 5-Year Plan with important results in all areas.

Now that we are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the RCP's revolutionary activity, we can say with justified pride that our party has fulfilled and is fulfilling its historic mission honorably, a mission the aim of which is to lead the whole nation on the road to building socialism and communism and achieving well-being and happiness. (loud applause, cheers: chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

All these great achievements forcefully demonstrate, on the basis of undeniable facts and realities, the correctness of our party's policy, which unflinchingly abides by the principles of the scientific socialism by creatively applying objective truths and laws to the specific conditions and realities in Romania.

The noteworthy achievements registered by the Romanian people -- and by other peoples -- demonstrate, on the basis of facts, the superiority of socialism which, in eliminating oppression and social and national inequality, ensures intensive socioeconomic development, a general improvement, and the independence, freedom, and happiness of each people and each nation. (loud applause)

Everything we have achieved is the result -- and merit -- of the heroic work performed by the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and by all working people, irrespective of nationality, it is the result of the work carried out by all our nation and demonstrates the creative energy of people who have become free and masters of their destiny and who are shaping their lives according to their own tastes. (loud applause)

For all these wonderful achievements in our homeland's development, I want to extend, on the 65th anniversary of our party, warmest congratulations to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and to our whole people, together with wishes for increasingly greater successes and victories in our homeland's future development and in raising it to constantly higher peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu, Romania -- Our Esteem and Pride!")

Dear comrades, we have traveled a long path of work and struggle. We have had to overcome many difficulties and to travel untrodden roads. Some mistakes were made; there were some failings and a number of new contradictions emerged. However, what characterizes the whole activity in this period is the party's determined action to eliminate everything that was negative, to overcome difficulties, failings, and the contradictions that emerged in order to achieve optimal concordance between forces of production and to achieve social relations to ensure a smooth and balanced development of all socioeconomic sectors and of our homeland in general. On this basis we were able to ensure our firm advance, thus reaching new heights and peaks from which we can confidently look ahead to the high and bright peaks of communism. In this upward climb toward the future, we are guided by the historic decisions of the 13th party congress and the scientific program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers)

This year we began our Eighth 5-Year Plan -- 1986-90 -- which marks a new stage of socioeconomic development in our homeland.

Part of the road to the high peaks and the strategic goal of this new 5-year plan is Romania's transition, up to 1990, from being a developing country to the higher stage of an averagely developed country, so that by the year 2000 our country will be a comprehensively developed socialist country, in which the principles of work and life will manifest themselves to an increasingly greater extent.

To achieve these goals, we have to proceed to intensively developing industry, agriculture, and the other branches of activity. We have to achieve a new quality of work and life.

Our overall activity must firmly focus on achieving the new scientific-technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution.

To be a revolutionary and to be a communist under conditions when the party is the leading force in society means to struggle against everything that is old and outdated and it means to boldly and firmly promote what is new in all areas! We must never forget that in order to ensure the fulfillment of the party program we must organize the overall socioeconomic activity on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general. This is why in the new development stage of our country the roles of science, education, and culture increases even more, as does the role of the educational-political activity aimed at fashioning a new man, conscious builder of his free future and of communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, industrial production is to increase 45-50 percent compared to 1985, that is at an annual rate of 7-8 percent, and 2-2.5 times over by the year 2000. Agricultural production is to increase 5-6 percent annually. Accordingly, the other economic branches will develop as well. The national income will increase at an 8-10 percent annual rate in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and by the year 2000 it will be 2.3-2.6 times higher. On this basis we will ensure the necessary means to improve the material and cultural standard of living of our people and to continue to develop the forces of production, science, and culture -- decisive factors for ensuring our homeland's elevation to new heights of progress and civilization.

In the current 5-year plan, we will continue to give priority to vigorously developing the energy and raw material base. We must do all we can to resolve -- by 1990 -- the energy problem in general terms by putting into operation new electrical power plants, including nuclear power plants, in keeping with our energy program. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify research work aimed at seeking new energy sources, increasing efficiency, and reducing fuel consumption per kilowatt hour.

Likewise, we must take all necessary measures to implement the program of utilizing new ores and useful substances, and of creating new materials with improved properties.

Ensuring energy, raw and other materials, and agricultural products constitutes a decisive factor for our homeland's constant progress and for ensuring the necessary conditions for fulfilling our development plans up to the year 2000, the party program, and for successfully building communism in our homeland.

To be a revolutionary means to act to achieve and introduce new technologies that will reduce energy, raw and other material consumption and to ensure that energy and material resources are being recovered, redesigned, and recycled!

The scientific-technological revolution requires an increased technical and qualitative level of products so that they are on a par and can compete with the best such products in the world. To be a true revolutionary means to act with great determination to unflinchingly implement the programs on scientifically organizing the production process and work! Only thus will we be able to ensure an intensive development in all areas and an increased product quality!

The introduction of scientific progress and the scientific organization of the production process and or work must increase labor productivity to a much greater extent. In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we have to register an annual 8-10 percent increase in labor productivity and a 2.3-2.5-times increase by the year 2000. We must constantly bear in mind that socialism and communism can be built only on the basis of the highest labor productivity.

At the same time, it is necessary for us to pay the greatest of attention to increasing economic profitability and efficiency -- as an objective requirement for our homeland's overall development. To be a revolutionary means to act to organize the overall socio-economic activity on the basis of the principles of self-management and self-administration and to ensure the firm application of the new financial-economic mechanism. This requires new rules on the utilization of credits and one's own funds. We must proceed from the need that each socioeconomic unit must be self-financing and rely primarily on its own funds.

I have repeatedly stressed the need to act as revolutionaries because we must understand that we cannot be satisfied with words only, that revolutionary slogans and statements are of no importance only if the party decisions are not implemented, if the scientific-technical revolution is not carried out, and if we do not act as real communists and revolutionaries in practice! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu, Romania, Our Pride and Esteem!")

We will continue to allocate some 70 percent of the national income for consumption and 30 percent for the socioeconomic development fund of our homeland. Life and experience in the years of socialist construction, and especially in the past 20 years, vigorously demonstrate on the basis of facts that only by ensuring a high rate of accumulation can one ensure society's constant progress, an increase in the general level of civilization, and an improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of all our people.

To be a communist and revolutionary means to act with great determination to constantly develop socialist ownership and ownership by cooperatives and the whole people! It is only on this basis that we have been able to achieve all we have so far -- and only thus will we have the guarantee for new noteworthy accomplishments in all areas and for raising our homeland to higher and higher peaks of socioeconomic development. (loud applause, cheers)

There has been much international discussion in past years about the problems of ownership and the roads for socialist construction, and about the need to perfect economic management and planning. Capitalist ideologists and apologists once again try to present capitalist ownership and a society divided into oppressors and oppressed -- which from an historic point of view has, as it were, lived its life -- as a higher form of relations of production and social relations. As is known, capitalist ownership of the means of production is a result of violence and force and represents a violation of social and natural laws, and a disruption of the balance in human society. It is the mission of socialism to restore this balance in conformity with the laws on the development of human society, thus eliminating for good a society divided into classes, capitalist ownership of the means of production, and exploitation of man by man, and thus achieving a new balance based on common ownership of the means of production that ensures full equality and socialist equity among all working people and between the citizens of each country. (loud, lively applause)

Socialism is still a young system. A number of mistakes were made on the road traveled so far and there were failings and sometimes abuses; despite all this, socialism has been able in a relatively short time to resolve the problems that in other social systems needed entire centuries to resolve.

We must never forget that we are building socialism with the people and for the people, that the development of workers revolutionary democracy and the participation of the broad people's masses in management constitute a decisive factor for people consciously building their own future and for the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Heroism, Romania-Communism!")

Dear comrades, on the 65th anniversary of our Communist Party, when we review the glorious road of struggle and the great achievements registered by the Romanian people in building the most just society in the world -- socialism -- we are fully entitled to look with satisfaction and pride at everything we have achieved and to state, without fear of being mistaken, that the revolutionary achievements, the great socio-economic transformations, and the successful construction of the new system would not have been possible without a revolutionary party that knew how to cope with savage terror and underground activity, and that made many, many sacrifices in the ranks of its members but always carried high the banner of the struggle against oppression and exploitation and defended the supreme interests of the whole people, Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause) For this very reason, our party today enjoys the esteem and trust of and is followed unanimously by our whole people, who know that only under the party's leadership will they have their free future ensured among the ranks of the world's independent nations! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu, Romania -- our Pride and Esteem!")

In its long existence, our party constantly changes, in keeping with the homeland's stages of development and revolutionary struggle and is now a powerful mass party that unites within its ranks more than 3,500,000 members.

Today the party is a vital center of the whole nation. It is the people's revolutionary awareness, from which our whole nation's creative energy emanates and which illuminates the road of the high speaks of communist civilization.

Drawing the necessary conclusions from its longstanding activity, we must act with great determination to constantly strengthen its unity and organizational and ideological strength in order to continuously increase, in keeping with the new conditions, its leading political role in all fields of activity.

We must do all we can to preserve a revolutionary spirit, so that the party will always stay young and receptive to everything that is new! Let us enrich revolutionary theory and practice on the basis of all conclusions drawn from the longstanding struggle up to now and on the basis of the experience and general conclusions of the communist and workers movement, and let us always bear in mind the new realities that appear in the Romanian socialist society and in the world in general!

It is necessary for us to develop democracy in the party's activity even more as an expression of the workers revolutionary democracy of our society!

Let us strengthen the sense of responsibility, order, discipline, and the critical and self-critical spirit by always drawing the necessary conclusions from what is good and from what is negative in order to seek the best way of organizing the work and life of our whole nation with a view to resolutely implementing the party program.

On the basis of our party's experience and even on the basis of international experience, it is necessary now to frankly state that as long as our party preserves its revolutionary spirit, as long as it abides by the principles of scientific socialism, historic and dialectic materialism, it will be invincible! The danger for our party -- as in fact for any revolutionary party -- is to diverge from the revolutionary principles and principles of scientific socialism and to fail to be receptive to what is new. When it loses its revolutionary spirit, it can be destroyed; but I am firmly convinced that our party will always preserve its revolutionary spirit and will be invincible and I am convinced that it will ensure the victory of socialism in Romania and will always guarantee our people a free and independent life! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu, Romania -- Our Pride and Esteem" and "Romania -- Communism, Ceausescu Heroism!")

At this time and on this great anniversary, I deem it necessary to stress once again the important role played by women in our society and the need to ensure conditions for them to participate actively in the party's work and in the activity of the state, all mass organizations, and all democratic bodies.

We must pay special attention to developing and preserving the youth of our socialist nation. This is why on this occasion, too, I want to refer to the need to increase the birthrate even more in order to achieve a birthrate of 20 per 1,000. It is each family's responsibility and duty to our homeland's future to raise at least 3-4 children. Giving birth to and bringing up children is one of the supreme duties of each family and primarily of women. It is an objective requirement of observing the very laws of nature.

It is our responsibility and duty, as it was of our forebearers throughout the centuries, to preserve and develop the Romanian people's existence. Everything we are achieving would be useless, if our nation's youth and vigor were not ensured. Children represent the future of our nation! Children are the spring of our people! They represent communism! (loud, enthusiastic applause)

On this occasion, too, I want to turn to the young people and their revolutionary organization -- the Union of Communist Youth -- and to call upon them to always live up to the level of the glorious road traveled by our party, to always act as revolutionaries, to learn about the modern achievements of science and technology, and of human knowledge, to learn and work, and to prepare for being dignified citizens of our homeland, conscious builders of socialism and communism! Dear young friends, it is you historic mission to protect and develop our revolutionary achievements, ensure progress, and to do all you can so that our people can live as free and indepedent people in the communist society and among the ranks of the world's free and independent nations! (loud, vivid applause)

One of the great achievements of socialism and of our party is the achievement of full equality of rights among all working people, irrespective of nationality. Ever since it emerged, the workers movement and the RCP has constantly spoken out against any form of inequality and for full equality of rights among all working people and all citizens, irrespective of their ethnic origin. We are all sons of the same homeland -- Romania! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!") In our joint revolutionary struggle, we overthrew the old system and achieved the socialist revolution. Through our joint work and struggle, we attained all our great achievements which are reason for pride for our people. It is our responsibility to act with even greater determination and to strengthen even more the unity of our whole people within the socialist democracy and unity front!

In acting unitedly and in a revolutionary spirit, we always will be able to ensure our progress! Our people will be victorious under any circumstances, they will be invincible as they have always been and as they will always be! (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

We must constantly bear in mind that the implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society will gradually lead to the disappearance of essential differences, to constantly bringing closer the work and living conditions in cities and villages, and to the homogenization of our society and the creation of a united working people who are complete masters of their destiny.

On this great jubilee, I want to stress once again the great importance of the ideological activity of arming the party with a revolutionary concept of the world and life and of the educational-political activity of fashioning the new man, builder of socialism. In the new stage which we have entered, it is necessary to intensify even more our ideological activity of developing the revolutionary awareness of the party members and the educational-political activity of improving the general cultural level of our people. This overall activity must be based on the revolutionary concept about the world and life, on historical and dialectical meterialism, and on revolutionary humanism, which view man as a supreme creation of nature and which focus their overall activity on the full assertion of the human personality and on ensuring the well-being and happiness of the people and nations. (loud applause)

Proceeding from the great achievements so far, the overall cultural and artistic activity -- literature, music, theater, plastic arts, and other forms of creativity -- must more actively participate in generally improving the cultural level of our people and in educating them.

The educational-political activity must firmly expose and combat nationalism, chauvinism, racism, and any form of mysticism and retrograde bourgeois concepts and must improve revolutionary awareness, patriotism, and the spirit of solidarity and unity among all our people.

We must vigorously develop feelings of solidarity with the working people and with all peoples in the struggle for progress, freedom, and peace.

Creativity in all areas must be permeated by a revolutionary spirit and humanism and must contribute to educating and fashioning revolutionary socialist awareness of the people's masses. Of great importance in this respect is the "Song-to-Romania" national festival, which represents the broadest framework for participation by the people's masses in artistic-cultural activity and in preserving and developing our people's creative genius -- the true collective creator of national culture and art. Only in close connection with the people and with their progressive traditions will art serve the people and progress and will it serve the victory of socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

It is also necessary for the press, radio, television, and all media in our society to constantly perfect and improve their activity to fulfill their important role in uniting the efforts of our whole people and in educating and fashioning their revolutionary awareness. We must constantly bear in mind that a constant improvement in the level of scientific, technical, and cultural knowledge and of the revolutionary awareness constitute decisive factors for our progress in the new stage of our society's development, and of society in general, the people's revolutionary awareness becomes a vigorous force and one could state that it is decisive for the overall development of human society and all the more so for the triumph of socialism and communism, and for the achievement of peace on our planet. (loud, enthusiastic applause)

Dear comrades, on our party's 65th anniversary, we can look back with justified pride on the road we have traveled and our great achievements in socialist revolution and construction. I deem it necessary to say once again that the party, the Communists, and other revolutionaries and patriots have done their duty completely toward the people and homeland and toward the cause of socialism and communism. On this great anniversary, we want to pay great, revolutionary homage to all those who sacrificed their lives for the revolution, the victory of socialism, the development and strengthening of our homeland, the independence and sovereignty of Romania, and socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

On this jubilee, we can state with great conviction that we are looking with complete trust to the future of our people, our homeland, of socialism and communism! We have a large-scale program up to the year 2000. We have a powerful revolutionary party and, above all, we have wonderful people who, throughout their millenary history never bowed before oppressors, wonderful people who struggle and made the greatest sacrifices to preserve their existence and defend it, and today they are following with trust the policy promoted by the RCP which is fully in keeping with the vital interests of the whole nation and will ensure the happy future of our homeland! All this is reason for us to look with trust to the homeland's future and to the victory of socialism and communism on Romanian soil! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our Pride and Esteem.")

Dear comrades, the workers movement in our country, the first workers party founded in 1893, and the RCP have always been in solidarity with the workers movement, with the parties of the workers class, and with the national liberation movements -- and, at the same time, they have on many occasions enjoyed their solidarity and support.

The Romanian socialists participated in the First Communist International created by Marx and Engels, they participated in the Second Communist International, and took an active part in various international congresses and conferences, thus participating actively in the struggle against World War I.

From its foundation, the RCP participated in the Third Communist International up to the time it was abolished. However, I must stress on this occasion, too, that from the very beginning the Romanian Communists had a number of reservations and spoke out for the establishment of relations within the Third International that would ensure the independence of each communist party.

The Romanian revolutionaries fought on the barricades of the Paris commune, they formed combat detachments in support of the Great October Socialist Revolution, they set up units within international brigades in the struggle against fascism in Spain, and during World War II many Romanian revolutionaries and antifascists struggled in the French resistance against Hitlerite Germany.

There are other facts and evidence of the spirit of solidarity with the antifascist revolutionary movements which has always inspired the progressive, revolutionary forces, and our Communist Party.

I deem it necessary to stress, within this framework, too, the broad support granted by the Romanian party and people to the national liberation movements in the wake of World War II.

The solidarity with the class struggle, with the national liberation movements, and with the struggle against fascism and war has been and will continue to be the main feature of the international policy promoted by our party and state.

We must state that the solidarity with the revolutionary movements, the workers revolutionary parties, and the liberation movements has been and continues to be an invincible force in the struggle for social progress and a sure guarantee for the peace and independence of each nation! (loud applause)

For this purpose, we develop and suport relations of broad solidarity with all communist and workers parties and we are for a new unity based on fully equal rights, respect for each party's right to formulate its policy in keeping with the conditions in each country, on noninterference in domestic affairs. The unity of the communist and workers parties constitutes, in the current serious international situation, a vital necessity for halting the dangerous trend of events and for socioeconomic progress throughout the world.

At the same time, the RCP is developing broad relations and firmly advocates strengthening active solidarity in the struggle for peace and social progress with socialist, social democratic parties and with all forces favoring socialism. We believe that the strengthening of relations of solidarity with these parties is possible on the basis of the principles of equality and noninterference in domestic affairs. We must proceed from the fact that the split in the workers movement emerged in certain historical conditions. However, life has demonstrated that the lack of unity of the workers class and of the socialist and communist forces caused great damage to the struggle for progress and the struggle against fascism and war. At the same time, reality and life, including our own experience, teaches us that when the workers class and all its political organizations and forces have been united, the road of reaction and of war could be barred. True, there are differences in opinion on some important problems, but this should not hamper cooperation and the unity of all those forces.

The RCP believes that we are going through a decisive historical era for the existence of mankind itself. Therefore, we must reflect on things with awareness of the great responsibility we have toward the parties, the workers class, and our peoples, and toward the whole of mankind, and we must act to overcome differences, to achieve a historic reconciliation among the parties of the workers class, among the communists, socialists, social democrats, and other political forces, and to achieve a new and great unity within diversity! Let us give back unity to the workers class and the feeling of its strength in developing society and in ensuring peace and equal cooperation among all nations in the world! (loud, prolonged, applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace and Friendship!")

This is all the more necessary since various theses have emerged of late, according to which, as a result of the changes that have taken place in the social structure, and especially according to developed capitalist countries, the workers class no longer represents the revolutionary force of the past. In my own opinion, such statements regarding the decreased role of the workers class and its revolutionary nature are not all well founded. We have to see the workers class in a broader concept, which should also include the intellectuals, especially technical intellectuals, who from a scientific and technical point of view, represent an important and more advanced part of the workers class.

Second, the improvement in the professional, technical, and cultural standard of the working people does not reduce but increases the role of the workers class in all areas of material and cultural produciton in human society in general.

Thus, one can state that the changes within the ranks of the workers class do not reduce, but increase its role in the overall socioeconomic development even more, both at a national and world level, its role in resolving the great problems of today, and particularly its role in the struggle for disarmament, peace, freedom, and independence. (loud, prolonged, applause)

The RCP will continue to develop its relations with the national liberation movements, with the parties in the developing countries which are struggling for independence and social progress. We view this as part and parcel of the general struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and for peace throughout the world.

At the same time, our party and the socialist democracy and unity front will develop relations with parties and other democratic organizations in all countries. Our cooperation with all political forces and other organizations with different ideological concepts constitute a necessity for changing the trend of events, for the independent and free development of each nation, and for ensuring peace on our planet! (loud, prolonged, applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace and Friendship!")

Dear comrades, within our international activity we are broadly developing relations with all countries, irrespective of social systems. We firmly base our cooperation with other countries on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and on refraining from the use or threat of force. We can state without fear of being mistaken that, through its international policy, Romania has made an important contribution to the assertion of those principles in relations among all states in the world.

We are developing broad relations with the socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors. We attach great importance within this framework to relations with the Soviet Union. We believe that everything must be done to overcome certain differences and to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the socialist countries as a factor of particular importance for the policy of peace and international cooperation.

We continue to expand relations with the developing countries, with the small and medium-sized countries, and with the nonaligned countries, as well as with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We attach particular importance to relations and to scientific-technological and cultural cooperation with all countries.

We are determined to take firm action to implement the long-term program of cooperation among the CEMA member-countries in order to ensure the progress of each national economy and of socialist construction in each country. We will do all we can to contribute to the implementation of the comprehensive program on scientific-technological cooperation, which represents an important factor for the overall development of our countries.

At the same time, we are broadly extending relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all socialist countries.

The developing countries occupy an important place in our economic relations and cooperation. We are determined to continue to expand this cooperation, with a view to overcoming existing difficulties and promoting the strong progress and independent development of each country.

We also extend economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit and on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutual advantage.

We are firmly determined to actively participate in the international division of labor and the exchange of material and cultural assets with all states.

In this respect, I would like to stress the need to improve the entire activity of production sharing, scientific-technical cooperation, and commendable attainment of our export targets. We must always bear in mind that economic exchanges, exports, and imports are an objective requirement and a decisive element of implementing the socio-economic development goals of our socialist fatherland and other peoples in general.

Economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations have not only a great economic significance but also a political one for asserting a real policy of cooperation and peace throughout the world. (loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!", and "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace and Friendship!")

Dear comrades, the international situation continues to be tense and one can even say that it has worsened. This assessment is based on the fact that certain military conflicts have intensified lately, that force was resorted to, and that even more frequent references are made to the need to use force to solve certain contentious issues.

Likewise, the arms race including the nuclear arms race, has continued. One can say that we are at a crucial point for the future of mankind itself. The problem posed now is not whether there will be a war or not, but rather one of a new world war threatening the very existence of life on our planet. The current huge arsenal of nuclear weapons and means of mass destruction, which is capable of destroying mankind several times over, could, if it is used, lead to the disappearance of mankind and the conditions for life on our planet.

The serious accident of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Kiev region highlights the great danger posed by the loss of control over any form of nuclear energy.

Reality proves that similar serious accidents have occured in other countries as well and that a repetition of such accidents cannot be completely excluded in the future.

In view of the need to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, we will have to take steps, on the basis of experience gained thus far, to increase security measures in the utilization of nuclear power plants.

This serious accident has proved, as if we did not already know, that no matter in which European country such an accident may occur, the radiation in various forms and levels of intensity will spread to all states on our continent and even on other continents. The effects of radiation have no boundaries, therefore, security measures are not merely a domestic problem but also concern other states.

Attempts are being made, through various statements, to calm public opinion with regard to the consequences of radioactive contamination. One should not exaggerate, but neither should one underrate the danger of nuclear radiation. Although there is the sad experience of the aftermath of Hiroshima and the many nuclear tests afterward, one can state that one has learned completely all the necessary lessons and is completely familiar with the consequences of long-term nuclear contamination. Therefore, one should approach the nuclear danger most seriously. All the more so, we should be most worried over the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe.

On the basis of the tragic experience of Chernobyl, everyone can now understand the great danger posed by nuclear weapons. A nuclear explosion could accidently take place at any time, even under conditions of peace.

Nuclear weapons are not an additional guarantee for a state that permits their deployment on its territory, as some claim; on the contrary, they increase insecurity and the danger of nuclear explosions and of the destruction of that nation, as well as of other countries and peoples.

Therefore, the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of certain states in Europe is of concern for all European states which are also exposed to the danger of nuclear accidents or to the effects of the utilization of nuclear weapons.

In view of the great danger for all European peoples, we must act before it is too late to eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe and the entire world.

We should do all we can to prevent the militarization of outer space. There can be no antinuclear defense either on earth or in space. Even if one could conceivably develop technical-military means to destroy nuclear missiles in the atmosphere, the effects of nuclear radiation would not be reduced in any way; on the contrary, the destructive results may be even higher.

The only way to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and death is to totally destroy nuclear weapons! (loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!") It is our duty to tell the truth, for the sake of our peoples and the entire mankind!

A great responsibility is borne by the scientists, who best understand the destructive power of the atom and nuclear weapons.

The destructive power of nuclear weapons and nuclear energy in general, when it is unleashed, is not decided by a given social and political system. The destructive nuclear power is not influenced by the capitalist or communist ideology; it is governed by its own physical and chemical laws. Therefore, regardless of political, ideological, or religious concepts, we must work in complete unity to defend mankind from nuclear destruction and ensure peace on our planet.

More than ever before, the key problem of our times is to do everything possible to ensure the existence of mankind and save life on earth! (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!")

The evolution of world developments proves that there are forces and opportunities in today's world to change the course of events, halt the trend toward nuclear catastrophe and the destruction of mankind, proceed to real detente, cooperation, and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and create a world without arms and wars.

After the Geneva meeting last fall between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, the nations hoped that real steps toward nuclear disarmament and detente would be made. Unfortunately, the months since then have not justified these hopes. On the contrary, as I have already said, we have even witnessed certain actions that aggravated the world situation.

Before it is too late, we appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States to act in the spirit of pledges made in Geneva and to do everything to reach appropriate and mutually acceptable agreements along the road of disarmament, primarily nuclear, detente, and cooperation.

In view of the fact that the problems of the defense of peace and life are of concern to all nations, we again appeal to all peoples, regardless of social system and size, to pool their efforts and contribute to the triumph of reason and to the transition to nuclear and overall disarmament!

We actively support the program proposed by the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament in several stages, until the year 2000. We believe that the proposals formulated by the United States and other countries are also a basis for conducting negotiations and reaching appropriate agreements.

We should do everything possible to reach an agreement this year on halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and then proceed to eliminating existing ones.

Likewise, we firmly speak out for reaching an appropriate agreement on halting nuclear tests. We again appeal to the United States to put an end to nuclear tests and join the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union.

We also call on other nuclear states to join the proposals on ending nuclear tests.

The nuclear powers, primarily the United States and the Soviet Union, must realize that if they continue testing and accumulating new nuclear weapons, then other states which do not now possess such weapons may proceed to testing and producing nuclear weapons. The nations cannot accept living indefinitely under the terror of the nuclear threat!

If countries possessing nuclear or other kinds of mass destruction weapons, such as chemical ones, for example, believe that possession of such means, which threaten life itself on our planet, ensure their security and are a deterrent against aggression, then one cannot deny the right of other states also to have such deterrent and defensive means. However, we believe that such a thesis, namely the justification of nuclear weapons as a deterrent against aggression, cannot be accepted in any way. On the contrary, nuclear weapons pose a serious threat to the security and independence of the respective peoples and other nations and to life itself on our planet. Therefore, one should renounce such weapons! Romania believes that security can be attained not by maintaining and developing nuclear weapons, but by destroying them and promoting a real policy of disarmament, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations in the world! The only alternative to a nuclear or chemical war, which would lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet, is disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament! (loud applause; prolonged chants; "Disarmament-Peace!")

In the current international circumstances, Romania believes that, along with measures for gradual nuclear disarmament, it is necessary to adopt a comprehensive program of general disarmament, which should also cover chemical weapons and all conventional and classic armaments. Such a program should provide for a radical reduction, up to at least 50 percent, of all armaments and troops. In this respect, one should establish maximum limits for the armaments and troops that countries, primarily the great powers, may possess and one should envisage the transition, at a certain stage, to limiting the production and commercialization of weapons!

At the same time, one should proceed to appropriately reducing military expenditures and allocating the means thus made available to socioeconomic development, while part of these means should go to support the developing countries.

We firmly advocate that all disarmament measures and programs be implemented under appropriate international verification, with the broad participation of all states.

It is necessary to renounce large-scale military maneuvers, withdraw the fleets of the great powers from the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, generally forego maneuvers in international waters, ensure free navigation for all states, and take any steps deemed necessary to ensure international security and the independence of all nations.

Romania considers that we are at a decisive crossroads, I repeat, for the existence of the world itself. Therefore, the adoption of a comprehensive disarmament program, with emphasis on nuclear and chemical disarmament, is a vital prerequisite for all nations. We are convinced that it is possible to achieve appropriate agreements in this respect and we reiterate the Romanian people's appeal to all nations in the world to join forces and act before it is too late to impose disarmament and defend the supreme right of peoples to life, existence, freedom, and lasting peace! (loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!")

We will take further resolute steps to develop cooperation with all Balkan countries and turn our region into an area without nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases. We also support the creation of such areas in northern and central Europe and on other continents. We believe that the creation of such areas without nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases can make a very great contribution to a Europe and a world of security and peace, without nuclear weapons, armament, and wars.

We resolutely speak out for concluding the Stockholm Conference on Confidence -- Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe with ever better results and speedily reaching an agreement at the Vienna talks on forces and armaments reduction in central Europe. We also deem it necessary to intensify the activity of the Geneva disarmament conference.

In view of the particularly serious situation in Europe, we speak out for strengthening cooperation between European countries in order to rapidly eliminate nuclear, chemical, and other armaments and creating a united Europe with diverse social systems.

All European peoples should realize that nuclear weapons are an urgent real danger, not something that lies in the future. We should not adopt a waiting posture and see from which direction the wind blows and whether it will carry the radiation to others or to us. This is not a solution! The solution is to rapidly remove nuclear weapons from Europe! (loud prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Disarmament-Peace!")

Events in the Mediterranean have proved that now, more than ever before, the European countries should adopt a more independent policy, so as not to be drawn into a military conflict against their wishes and interests.

In this respect, I believe that the Tokyo declaration adopted by the seven states on the so-called issues of terrorism raises the great danger of new acts of military aggression against certain independent countries. It is necessary to put an end once and for all to any such actions! We must do everything possible to save Europe from a destructive war and increase the role of our continent in international life, in the resolution of great problems, and in the promotion of the independent socioeconomic development of nations.

Our country speaks out for halting all military actions and the use of threat of force and solving problems between states through negotiations and talks alone.

In this spirit, we advocate an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. We believe it necessary to achieve a lasting and just peace, which should ensure the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, with the creation of their own independent state, and the integrity and security of all states in that region.

We speak out for ending the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, renouncing any military actions, and proceeding to solving the problems through negotiations.

We resolutely support the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and the South-West African People's Organization and we speak out against any military actions carried out by South Africa both in Namibia and against its neighbors. We most firmly condemn the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

Since there has been a lot of talk recently about the problems of world terrorism, I would like to stress again that terrorist actions and state terrorism pose a great danger to international peace and cooperation. Terrorism has never been and cannot be under any circumstances a form of the political and national liberation struggle. However, it is necessary to realize that the elimination of terrorism presupposes the removal of the causes that stimulate it. Military reprisals against the civilian population, including men, women, and children, as well as bombings and other forms of state terrorism are not the way to combat terrorism. On the contrary, such actions can cause an intensification of terrorism.

Dear comrades, the evolution of the world economic life and the aggravation of the economic crisis have brought about a serious worsening of the situation of developing countries, the foreign debts of which have reached almost one trillion dollars. One must openly state that the financial-banking system and the policy of high interest rates promoted by the developed capitalist countries, primarily the United States, bear the main responsibility for the situation that has been created. As a matter of fact, the financial capital has become today the main factor for neocolonialist oppression and exploitation.

Seven great industrial capitalist states recently held a meeting in Tokyo. They adopted several declarations, iancluding one on economic matters. Letting alone the fact that world economic problems and contemporary world problems cannot be resolved by one or another group of states but only by all states, primarily within the United Nations, we must say that the Tokyo statements -- I am referring particularly to that on economics -- indicate an orientation preserve the dominant position of financial capital and imperialism and to ignore the interests of other countries, primarily the developing countries.

References to steps to find certain individual solutions to various problems concerning the debt and other matters are not enough. The serious problems of underdevelopment cannot be solved by making vague promises, while continuing the old policy of neocolonialist oppression and domination, but rather by completely eliminating this policy and promoting a truly new policy of equality among all nations! (loud and prolonged applause)

We believe it is necessary to put an end to this state of affairs and sort of orientation and take steps to attain a new international order and find global solutions to the problem of the debts of developing countries. In this respect, Romania considers it very important to organize an international conference within the United Nations, with the participation of developing countries and developed states, in order to find global solutions to the problems of underdevelopment and formulate the principles governing a new world economic order, with a view to overcoming the current world crisis and resuming large-scale economic activities, which can ensure each nation's socioeconomic development and international cooperation in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage. It is in the interest of all states, including the developed capitalist ones, to speedily find solutions to the serious problems of the world economic situation through negotiations.

We speak out for further strengthening solidarity and cooperation among developing countries. We highly value the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the serious political, military, and economic problems of the world.

Therefore, we deem it necessary to do everything to overcome certain conflicts and differences between nonaligned countries and Third World countries, in general, with a view to strengthening the unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Generally speaking, Romania advocates the enhancement of cooperation among all small and medium-sized countries, as a prerequisite for their active participation in solving the great problems of international life.

It is necessary to further increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in world life, in democratizing relations between states, and in creating the proper framework for the participation of all countries in the resolution of the serious problems of the contemporary world.

Although the international situation is particularly serious, we look confidently to the future. We are absolutely convinced that it is within the power of peoples, through united and firm action, to change the course of events, halt the course toward a catastrophe, ensure the path of detente and the triumph of reason, and impose disarmament, peace, and peaceful cooperation among all nations! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace, and Friendship!")

Dear comrades, on the 65th anniversary of the party, let us solemnly pledge to continue to do everything to increase our Coummunist Party's leading role in all spheres of activity, this being a sure guarantee of fulfilling all our future goals! (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Let us resolutely work to unflinchingly implement the 1986 plan and the entire 5-year plan in order to proceed to a higher stage of development and raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization!

We are engaged on a full upward course toward the high peaks of the communist civilization. As I have said on many other occasions, this is and will not be an easy road. We will have to overcome many obstacles -- the conquering of mountain peaks by mountaineers also requires particular efforts and sometimes sacrifices must also be made. All the more so, conquering peaks which amount to mankind's golden dream cannot be done without struggle, hardships, and, if necessary, even sacrifices. We must do everything to conquer these peaks and scale as fast as we can the bright peaks of the classless society and the golden dream, communism! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Heroism, Romania-Communism!")

Throughout the climb, we should be guided unflinchingly by and always apply the principles of scientific socialism, the historic decisions of the 13th congress, and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism! Guided by all this, we will be victorious! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause. Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu-Romania, our Pride and Esteem!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

We should never forget that the supreme goal of all the party's work and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society is the well-being and happiness of all the people and the continuous strengthening of our fatherland and Romania's independence and sovereignty! Therefore, we must always serve the people, unite their forces, and work together with the masses! Only thus can we emerge victorious! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

From the high rostrum of this great festive manifestation, I extend to the Communists and all our people best wishes for new successes and great fulfillment and satisfaction in work and life! Much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged cheers. Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!", and "Ceausescu-Romania!, Our Pride and Esteem!")

Long live our glorious Communist Party, the leading force of our nation for new victories and successes! (loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Long live our wonderful people, conscious builder of their communist future, and may they live in happiness and brotherhood! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Long live the SR of Romania and may it become ever more proud, strong, free, and independent! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, our Pride and Esteem!")

Long live solidarity with all progress and anti-imperialist forces! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Long live the cooperation of all peoples in the struggle for disarmament and peace and for a better and more just world! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!," "Ceausescu and the People!", and "Ceausescu-Peace!". In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and unity, all those present stand up to give prolonged cheers, for minutes on end, for our glorious party and for Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

PUBLIC OPINION CONDEMNS RSA 'ACTS OF AGGRESSION'

AU200839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0705 GMT 20 May 86

["Public Opinion in Romania Firmly Condemns New South African Acts of Aggression" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- Public opinion in Romania has learned with deep concern and indignation about the new acts of aggression of the Pretoria racist regime against neighbouring African countries -- Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, sovereign and independent states. These terrorist acts prove that the Pretoria regime perseveres in its military raids on independent countries, raising new obstacles to the settlement of the complex problems confronting Southern Africa.

Romanian public opinion energetically condemns South Africa's military attacks which are an infringement of the international law, a flagrant violation of the independence of UN member states. The new aggression of South Africa is all the more reprovable as it adds to other armed attacks carried out along the years which were each time resolutely blamed by world public opinion, and condemned by the Security Council and other international forums.

Firmly demanding an end to all violations of the independence and sovereignty of the Front-Line States, Romanian public opinion reasserts its full solidarity with the friendly peoples of Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, with the fight of the majority population of South Africa for freedom, justice and a dignified life, for the abolition of the anachronic apartheid policy and the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism from the African continent.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT 16 MAY

AU161748 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, PCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, returned this evening to Bucharest from his friendship and working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; secretaries of the party Central Committee; members of the Central Committee, the State Council, and the government; leaders of central institutions and public organizations; and other officials. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were offered flowers by Romanian and Soviet Pioneers. The USSR charges d'affairs ad interim to Bucharest and members of the embassy staff were present.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS USSR YOUTH LEADER MISHIN

AU201935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- The delegation of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of the Soviet Union, headed by Viktor M. Mishin, first secretary of the CC of the LYCL, who are paying a visit to Romania as guests of the CC of the UCY. [sentence as received] During the talks, stress was laid on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Soviet youth, which develop continuously, in the spirit of the traditional links between the two parties, countries and peoples.

A fruitful exchange of views was made on a series of current aspects of the international youth movement, and the two organizations' joint wish was expressed to further make an active contribution to the achievement and consolidation of the young generation's unity in the struggle for peace, disarmament, independence and freedom, for a better and more just world.

During the visit, a programme of bilateral cooperation between the Union of Communist Youth and the Leninist Young Communist League over 1986-1990 was signed.

On May 20 a press conference was held at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union, during which V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, presented the leading preoccupations of the Soviet youth in point of fulfilling the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Referring to the relations between the youth organizations in the USSR and Romania, the speaker pointed out the special importance of the recent interview between Mikhail Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu for their development and amplification, for strengthening the friendship between the Soviet and the Romanian youth.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU191853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/5/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on May 19 Song Ping, state councillor, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania. The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and wishes from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Shao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and from the other members of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China. At the same time, referring to his visit to Romania he assessed highly the achievements scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the RCP, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu in the work of building the socialist society.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed in turn best wishes of good health and success in activity to Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, to the other members of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China. The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. They emphasized with satisfaction the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples that recorded in recent years a fruitful and ever upward course in full harmony with the understandings and accords reached during the summit meetings in Bucharest and Beijing. At the same time, taking account of the two countries' plans and programs of economic and social development, the wish was expressed to further stengthen the collaboration between Romania and China in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest. Emphasis was placed on the role incumbent upon the central planning bodies in the two countries in the attainment of the important targets set for the intensification of the long-term cooperation in production, the increasing and diversification of the commercial exchanges, the general expansion of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration to the benefit of both peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of socialism and peace. During the interview they also approached aspects of the world political life, stressing that in the current international situation that continues to be dramtic, all peoples should intensify the efforts for halting the dangerous arms race and achieving disarm ent, nuclear above all, for ensuring peace.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee. Yu Hongliang, Bucharest ambassador of the People's Republic of China, was present.

Trade Accord Signed

AU201934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1354 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- Talks were held in Bucharest over May 16-20 between the delegations of the central planning bodies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, possibilities and ways were examined conductive to a deepening of economic and technical-scientific cooperation in areas of joint interest, to the expansion and diversification of the two countries' exchanges of commodities, with a view to implementing the resolutions adopted during the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings. Moreover, information was exchanged on the two planning bodies' major preoccupations.

At the end of the talks, between Birlea Chairman, of the State Planning Committee, and Song Ping, state councillor, chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed an aide-memoire.

PETRE MEETS WITH PRC RAILWAYS MINISTER

AU201924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1351 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Ion Petre, deputy minister of Romania, received on May 20 Ding Guangen, minister of railways of the People's Republic of China, who paid a visit to Romania. Possibilities were looked into of developing the Romanian-Chinese technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation in railway transport.

STOIAN RECEIVES PRC NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION

AU201937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1348 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- A delegation of journalists of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, led by Mu Qing, CC of the Chinese Communist Party member, director general of the CHINESE NEWS AGENCY, concluded, on Tuesday, their friendly visit on an exchange-of-experience basis to Romania, upon the invitation of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES. The delegation conducted talks with AGERPRES and SCINTEIA newspaper executives, with a view to boosting information exchanges, they had interviews at the Foreign Affairs Ministry and other central institutions and party and state bodies, and visited economic, social and cultural units in Bucharest and Iasi and Suceava Counties. At the end of their visit, the delegation were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

UN STAFF PROTESTS 'RESIGNATION' OF OFFICIAL

AU081853 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] United Nations, New York, May 8 (AFP) -- The U.N. staff Thursday protested a decision by the Romanian Government to bar a Romanian official from returning to his job as head of the U.N. Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).

The row over Liviu Bota started in December when he was "recalled for consultation." Bucharest sent Mr. Bota's letter of resignation to the U.N., but it was later learned that he was being held against his will.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met Romania's U.N. Ambassador Teodor Marinescu on Wednesday and ordered another meeting Friday to discuss Mr. Bota who has been a U.N. official for 15 years, officials said. Mr. Perez de Cuellar has refused to accept Mr. Bota's resignation unless he is allowed to go personally to Geneva or New York to hand it in.

The U.N. Staff Union said it "considers the recent actions of the Government of Romania to be a violation of the principle of independence of the international civil service which should be condemned in the strongest terms."

Some U.N. officials have said Mr. Bota was the victim of a "battle of the clans" within the Bucharest leadership, possibly because he was closely linked to ex-Foreign Minister Stefan Andrey who left his post last November.

Mr. Bota's family is still in Geneva.

ION NICOLAE VISITS BAHDAD, MEETS OFFICIALS

For Baghdad coverage of the visit to Iraq by Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae, including talks with officials, see the Iraq section of the 19 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OPREA RECEIVES POLISH NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT

AU162050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1986 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on May 16 Wladyslaw Baka, president of the National Bank of Poland, who visited Romania. During the interview, emphasis was placed on the good Romanian-Polish relations of collaboration which, in the spirit of the summit understandings, devlop continuously, to the benefit of both countries and peoples. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the fruitful collaboration in finance and banking, as well as on the possibilities at hand to expand it in future.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DEVELOPING WITH MOROCCO

AU082138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/5/1986 -- Work started on the natural gas deposit of Meskala (Essaouira basin) in the presence of the Moroccan minister of energy and mining, Mohamed Fettah, to the tapping and opening of which experts of the Romanian organization for economic cooperation with foreign countries "Rompetrol" also contributed through know-how and technical assistance. Economic cooperation between Romania and Morocco has developed at a steady pace and in various forms in important domains like oil and mining, transport, the power industry, agriculture. Numerous ventures were carried out or are under way for the identification or exploitation of copper deposits at Ouansimi, the building of Nador and Ras Kebdana ports, the granting of technical assistance and the delivery of biological material for the growth of oleaginous plants, the supply of studies and designs for low-voltage electric lines as well as of various power equipment. Bilateral commercial exchanges grew nearly fourfold in the last ten years.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH CROATIAN LC CONGRESS

17 May Session

LD172214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0808 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Opening this morning's discussion in the Commission for the Development and Self-Managing Transformation of Social Activities Vjekoslav Koprivnjak recalled that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia could have successfully carried out a socialist revolution because it was capable of correctly analyzing social reality and recognizing possibilities for revolutionary changes and the force of these changes. We, too, must today, through analysis of social reality and process, be able to recognize what is really new, what pulls society forward, what is the meaning of the continuity of the revolution and, and on the other hand, what is old and is pulling us backward, and does not resolve the problems we are faced with.

Koprivnjak stressed that his warning is necessary because such stances openly offered to society as a solution are often contrary to socialist self-management, the policy of brotherhood and unity, and national equality. In his opinion, we are faced with a merciless criticism of everything that exists, primarily in the function of discrediting this society. On the social scene we are again faced with nationalism in both its variants -- separatist and unitarianist. The LC must wage uncompromisingly an ideo-political struggle against such phenomena, Koprivnjak concluded.

Taking part in the discussion in the Commission for Development and Socialist Self-Management Transformation of Social Activities, Davor Sosic made the assessment that our public information media have made a very great and significant contribution to the struggle which in the inter-congress period the LC of Croatia was conducting for the further development of the socialist revolution and of self-management relations. In his view the LC's basic organization in editorial boards and in public information media should be a more conspicuous focal point of ideas and the place where ideo-political discussions and differentiations take place. Of course, not in the destructive, anarchist sense of the word, but in the sense of building ideological and action unity of the communists in the realm of public information, said Sosic.

"In saying this I am thinking in terms of the entire Yugoslav nation, and of the publications which mainly concern themselves with excesses and which in an unprofessional and scandalous manner dig into the past and the present, especially of the LC and of the revolutionary forces which waged the battle for a self-management socialist Yugoslavia."

Privatization is something which poses a serious threat to our public information media, said Sosic in conclusion, stressing that a great deal still has to be done in the struggle against sensationalism and vulgar commercialism.

Despite considerable difficulties and the restricted material conditions, restrictive policy, a high rate of inflation and a fall in the share of the social activities in the national income, they developed successfully and significant results were achieved.

This was the assessment made in the debate in the Commission for Development and Socialist Self-Management Transformation of Social Activities in which 68 people took part. They supported in principle the draft congress documents and the basic stands of the introductory report submitted by Dr Stipe Suvar.

The assessment was made that the resistance and the idea that social activities are merely an expression of social demand which has to be financed and is, therefore, subject to all the restrictions must be broken more firmly. Those who took part in the debate warned that it is not only the development of political awareness about the importance of science which is requried; an effective and forward-looking development policy is required as well. Above all practical moves are required which will insure more than they have done so far -- that research work, scientific work, and creative ideas can tangibly and concretely become the production force of development. During the debate the most attention was focused on the transformation of education and upbringing along self-management lines.

The seriousness of the material position of the educational activities was stressed and the resolute stance expressed about the need to arrest a drop in the resources set aside for these activities. The LC must become more involved in the processes to define the long-term plans of cadre changes based on the development plans of the organizations of associated labor. Considerable attention was paid to the development of health activities. The problems stemming from the inadequate material position of the health service were pointed out. Investments into the health service and into medical welfare are out of step with the constant growth of the requirements of the population for modern medical protection. It was concluded that more than up to now the health service must be directed toward health rather than against the disease.

Material troubles should not threaten the basic social function and importance of culture and creative effort. As was stressed in the discussion, the problems of culture are not of a material nature. They involve a lack of feeling for and of championship for the cultural heritage and contemporary creative work. An awareness of culture which is created by everyone, which is required by, and which belongs to everyone has to be developed. The participants in the discussion made the assessment that the basic orientation of public information media in our republic during the preceding period had been a positive one. Information media have made a significant contribution to the struggle waged by the LC of Croatia for the development of socialist revolution and self-management relations.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY APPOINTS COMMISSION DIRECTORS

Commission Directors Chosen

LD202344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 20 May 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 20 May (TANJUG) -- At a session held today, the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly among other things reappointed Zdenko Svete as president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council's Commission for Relations With Religious Communities. Tito Kosti was appointed director of the Institute for Urban Planning and Protection of Human Environment.

MONTENEGRO SAWP CONFERENCE ON ELECTIONS

LD210351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Titograd 20 May (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference today assessed that the delegate elections in this republic had been successfully carried out because of the timely involvement of all members of the front and their readiness to struggle for the consistent implementation of established principles and criteria of the cadre policy.

Those people who were proposed and elected to delegates or to responsible positions, from the municipality to the federation, were the ones who had earned the confidence shown in them through their knowledge and moral qualities, and, through their work, they have shown the ability and readiness to be involved in overcoming the difficulties that society faces.

A thorough analysis, though, should certainly be carried out regarding the behavior of electoral bodies in some municipalities and their attitude toward candidates of Albanian nationality -- that is, of Muslim nationality, who were on open electoral lists and got visibly fewer number of votes than other candidates.

The Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference today elected Ramiz Bambur, hitherto member of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, its new president. Vojislav Mijuskovic, hitherto secretary of the Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference, was reelected to the same post.

KOSTA BULATOVIC SPEECH 'UNPLANNED' AT STUDENICA

AU202003 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] The celebration of the 800th anniversary of the Studenica Monastery will probably be put among the most significant cultural events in our country. This was the celebration of one of the greatest treasuries of Serbian culture. However, there was an unpleasant tone given to this jubilee by the speech Kosta Bulatovic from Kosovo Polje made to the people gathered there. Milisav Milic reports:

Kosta Bulatovic from Kosovo Polje, a worker in the Kosovo Export Agricultural-Industrial Combine, better known to the public as the first signatory of the petition of 2011 Serbs, has appeared unplanned, outside of the program of this significant celebration, and with an aim completely separated from the great jubilee. In his speech prepared in advance, he reiterated the already-known slogans and theses, but he also took the opportunity to say something more about himself, about the petition, and about the recent arrest. Violence, suffering, persecution of Serbs are only some of the synonyms [as heard] that Kosta Bulatovic most frequently pronounces.

At the moment of his euphoria, Kosta Bulatovic was interrupted and removed from the podium in front of the Church of the Mother of God. The Serbianism of Kosta Bulatovic was interrupted by a priest in charge of the protocol. To the uninformed people present, Kosta Bulatovic's speech sounded attractive and (?convincing), so there was no absence of applause. However, for the informed people, his speech at this celebration was nothing but an incident, a dark spot on the great jubilee of Serbian culture and the well-organized celebration which had been dignified and festive until that moment.

The uniformed people even chanted slogans to Bulatovic, and he obviously lost his way and sailed into the waters of nationalism in which he has ample support from notorious nationalists, verious renegades, and enemies of Yugoslavia.

Although he starts his speeches from positions apparently similar to those of the LC, that is, from demands that the situation in Kosovo should be cleared up, by giving a nationalist meaning to these demands, Kosta Bulatovic is contributing to the deepening of Kosovo divisions which we paid dearly for in the recent past.

BORBA DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION

AU181756 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 86 p 2

[Z. Cerovic article: "Use and Misuse of Freedom"]

[Text] Socialism as a social system based on the idea of liberating man and labor "must all the time open perspectives of incomparably broader democratic rights and human freedoms than the bourgeois parliamentary system has ever established," Edvard Kardelj wrote not so long ago. Socialist self-managing democracy is a new breakthrough reaching further into the region of greater freedoms even in comparison with other socialist societies, because it essentially changes their character and quality.

Although freedom has always been a means of struggle to liberate man from nautral and social forces, he has never been able to fight alone, but together with other people, associated with them in work and creation. That determines the contents and scope of freedoms in every society, including a self-managing one. For, as Kardelj noted in "The Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management": "A man can be free to the extent and in the measure in which all other people are free. This is why freedom, even in a 'most ideal' democratic system, will still be limited to where it encroaches on the freedom of other people, precisely because of their own freedom."

Negative Politicization

These short remarks seem to be inevitable when one is talking about the draft resolution on the realization of freedoms, rights, and responsibilities of the man and citizen in the socialist self-managing system that has been prepared for the 13th LCY congress. There is no doubt that many people will ask why the highest assembly of Yugoslav Communits decided to adopt such a resolution; that is, what were the reason to treat those problems within a special congress document.

The first reason lies in the fact that the key question for every progressive movement, and especially for the vanguard of the workers class in the center of the struggle for building humane socialist relations, is the struggle to extend freedoms and rights of man. Although our society has made a large step in that direction there are still many unconquered areas of freedom. Our society is not immune from denial, limits, and misuse of some basic rights and freedoms on the part of bureaucratized centers of aliented power or groups or individuals who have seized too much power for themselves. A current example in this respect is the example of Kosovo, and not only of Kosovo. It is just because of this that the LC's constant return to the problems of freedoms and human rights is posed as an essential question of its revolutionary activity on changing social relations and freeing man and labor.

The second reason lies in the fact that while reexamining the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, one more and more frequently stresses the need to more significantly turn toward the problems of rights, freedoms, and responsibilities of man and citizens as a basic prerequisite for the democratization of society and more efficient functioning of the entire political system.

The third reason is the consequence of certain trends on the world level. Namely, an excessive politicization, primarily, a negative one, of human freedoms and rights has been pushed forward during recent years.

One tries to turn the problems of rights and freedoms into a ground for bloc competition. Signs of those tendencies can be seen in our society too.

Endangered Rights

The fourth reason is conditioned by certain tendencies in the contemporary world, the aim of which is the further universalization of basic, personal, and political, and recently more and more social and socioeconomic rights. "Our country," the Draft Resolution on Freedoms and Rights says, "has been active in the United Nations all the time and is making a considerable contribution in this sphere. The LCY most harshly condemns and makes its contribution to the struggle against all kinds and forms of radical discrimination, apartheid, terrorism, and all forms of infringing, violating, or jeopardizing human freedoms and rights in the contemporary world."

The development of socioeconomic relations is of a special importance for the realization of freedom and rights of man in socialist self-managing society, because the complex of the most important freedoms and rights of man and citizens, on which his entire material and social position is based, is realized through these socioeconomic relations. Therefore, the draft of this congress resolution especially stresses the "obligation of those people who are working with social means to use those means in an economical and socioeconomically suitable way, to increase the value of those means and on that basis to ensure a constant development of production forces."

The resolution on the realization of freedoms and rights and responsibilities of man and citizen in a self-managing society stresses that "the realization of freedoms and rights of the worker and the confirmation of socialist self-managing society as truly democratic and humane is not possible without the essential strengthening of the worker's position in the process of production and division, and of his influence on the process of self-managing and social decisionmaking on the whole."

The resolution especially notes the need for an energetic struggle of the communists in implementing laws and returning confidence in the social and legal security and strengthening responsibility. Ensuring a complete freedom of man in expressing his national affiliation, cherishing and developing his national culture and identity, and realizing relations of equality is of a particular importance for our multinational community. Ensuring that man and citizen perform his duties in conformity with the constitution is a condition for realizing all those freedoms and rights.

Practice and Life

"The LCY stresses," this document says, "that constant struggle is necessary in order to consistently implement progressive, social, constitutional, and legal provisions that pertain to human rights, freedom, and duties, and to turn normative solutions into daily social practice. Only the interdependence of freedoms and rights with duties and responsibilities of the man and citizen can ensure the elimination of all forms of misuse and manipulations of freedom and rights, as well as limiting and violating them."

In the conditions of social crisis in which many moral and social values are devalued, the area of misuse and manipulations of certain freedoms and rights is expanding in the sphere of the freedom of artistic and scientific creation, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion.

The LC is striving to make impossible such socioeconomic and political relations that would retard social process, although they are hiding behind alleged "freedomloving" and "democratic" pretexts.

Let us say in conclusions that this congress document stresses the need for a resolute differentiation on these questions and for a strengthening of the force of personal example set by an LCY member. Nothing can justify the misuse of a public office in the organs of power, self-managing, and other organs, for such a misuse always undermines freedom and self-managing and other rights of man and citizen. The LC cannot contain people who display wealth through exploitation of the labor of others, through speculation, and through misuse of position. Therefore, the LC organizations and organs must focus their activities on the strengthening of social control, a regular and responsible analysis of the manner in which basic self-managing rights are realized, and the struggle for constitutionality and the rule of law. The LCY must be a bearer of new social consciousness in which the struggle for the freedom and rights of man and citizen is in fact shown as the content of the struggle for the continuity of the revolution.

SFRY MACEDONIANS SEND LETTER TO PAPANDREOU

LD191934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Skopje, May 19 (TANJUG) -- All the Greek governments in the past forty years, including the present government of Premier Andreas Papandreou, have offended the population of Aegean Macedonia, says an open letter sent to the Athens government by emigrants from that Greek province who gathered in the city of Skopje, republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia.

Some 700 of 2,000 Aegean Macedonians who, as children in 1948, were displaced in several European countries, Canada and Australia now live in Yugoslavia's constituent republic of Macedonia. From their gathering they sent a letter of protest to Premier Papandreou against the suppression of the national and political rights of the Macedonian national minority in Greece.

Emigrants from Aegean Macedonia charge the Greek Government with refusing to have any communication with them through diplomatic and consular representations, with withholding from them their rights to the heritage of their ancestors, with not permitting them to visit their native areas and with making impossible for them to contact their relatives and attend weddings and burials of their kin.

By such conduct the Greek Government violated the U.N. General Declaration on Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the signers of the letter emphasized.

Disagreement with such treatment of the so-called Macedonian question, enlivened again through Premier Papandreou's recent statements, was voiced today by Yugoslavia's union of historians. At their session in Belgrade, the Yugoslav historians evaluated without any complaint that Papandreou's statements were not only antiMacedonian but also anti-Yugoslav ones, since they negated the existence of the Macedonian people as an integral part of the Yugoslav community.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAID ON 'FRONTLINE' STATES CONDEMNED

LD191548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with the armed aggressive actions by the Republic of Scuth Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia, the Federal Secre-Sectretariat for Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement: The aggressive armed actions by South African troops against three independent and nonaligned countries in the south of Africa -- Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia -- represent the most flagrant in the series of deliberate and ruthless attacks on the integrity and sovereignty of these countries which are our friends, a direct threat to peace and a flagrant violation of international law, especially of the UN Charter.

Yugoslavia denounces most vehemently the aggressive actions by the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and expresses its full solidarity and support for the front-line countries and for the liberation movements in the south of Africa in their struggle to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity and against apartheid.

Yugoslavia will work most resolutely to ensure that these armed attacks on the front-line countries -- Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia -- which represent a challenge to the peace-loving world, are most vehemently denounced by the international community, says the statement issued by the Federal Secretariat of Roreign Affairs.

EC FOOD BAN 'DISCRIMINATORY, BASELESS'

AU171854 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 86 p 2

[Dragan Vukobratovic commentary: "Fishing in Muddy Waters"]

[Excerpts] The EC foreign ministers decision which bans until 31 May the imports of food from six East European countries, but also from Yugoslavia, has surprised our public and made it indignant, particularly since it appears that many people, even in the EC countries, do not quite understand the "criteria" according to which the countries have been included on this "black list."

It is clear even at first sight that the decision was not motivated so much by care for the health of the population in these 12 countries as it was motivated by some other, discriminatory, and protectionist reasons. This impression is particulary strong in the case of Yugoslavia, which was put on the list as an afterthought, at the specific insistence, as one can hear from several sides, of Italy, France, and the Netherlands.

Speaking about our country, even the commentators of some West European newspapers, for which one could not always say that they are politically "favorable" to us, fail to find a logical answer to the question why this discriminatory measure was taken against Yugoslavia. Or to put it more correctly, they do find an answer, but this answer does not exactly flatter those who voted in favor of this decision.

It is, lastly, also known that the measures of protecting and controlling food products which were taken in Yugoslavia were equal to or were even more rigorous than the measures taken, for instance, in Austria and Switzerland, countries which, however, were not hit by discrimination.

Because of all this, the "regret and concern" with which the SFRY Government received the measures taken in Brussels are more than justified; it assessed them as unilateral, baseless, and opposed to the letter and spirit of the agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC. The reasons for concern are even greater if one knows that the measures were adopted without any prior notification to our government or any consultation with respective Yugoslav state organs, which also constitutes a crude violation of the clauses of the agreement.

After all this it is difficult to avoid the impression that these discriminatory moves against the Yugoslav economy are taken, not just by coincidence, at the beginning of the new tourist season and before the resumption of talks with the EEC at the end of June this year. It seems that it suits somebody precisely at this moment to present Yugoslavia as an exceptionally irradiated area which is therefore a health hazard.

Does this mean that the Chernobyl disaster came to somebody in West Europe as a gift from the gods, in a situation when black clouds began to gather over tourism in some Mediterranean countries because of terrorism and the aggravation of relations in the Mediterranean?

It appears that putting Yugoslavia on the "black list" was to serve as an "argument" to those who even before that opposed an expansion of trade between our country and the EC. Is it necessary to specially stress that these are the forces who like a constant Yugoslav foreign trade deficit in this trade?

Of course, nobody is surprised that such forces exist. It would be more than sad, however, if such policy toward our country, despite the existing agreement, would receive wide support among the official EC structures. This would be, ultimately, opposed to the vital interests of the West European 12, whose official representatives have until now always tended to increase, above all, economic links with all the countries, including ours.

It should therefore be hoped that the respective EC commission will, at its meeting called for 20 May, reexamine and revise this decision by the foreign ministers, which is indeed one-sided, baseless, and unjustified.

BODY PROPOSES DEBATE ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

AU202006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Assembly of the Self-Managing Interest Community of the Vojvodina electric power generation industry has extended support to the proposal sent to the Vojvodina Assembly that the question of the construction of a nuclear power plant in the province be examined. The delegates of this assembly required of the electric power generation industry that it make a program of preparatory works and expenditure of funds for building the nuclear power plant, as well as that all interest sides be informed about this. In this way one could decide in a democratic way whether a nuclear power plant should be build in Vojvodina.